

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 108

4 June 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

U.S. Senator Baker Pays Visit to Shanghai	B 1
U.S. Officials' Differences on Falklands Noted	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Materials on Zhao's Visit to Japan	D 1
Details of 2 Jun Reception	D 1
Visits to Osaka, Kobe	D 2
Osaka Banquet	D 2
Commentary on Friendship	D 3
Geng Biao Meets Korean Party Friendship Group	D 4
Briefs: Japanese Delegation in Tianjin	D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Decision To Release SRV Captives Announced	E 1
Deng Yingchao Calls on Sihanouk in Beijing 4 Jun	E 1
Ulanhu Receives New Vanuatu Envoy's Credentials	E 1
Deng Xiaoping Meets Hong Kong College Official	E 1
BEIJING REVIEW Carries Keat Chhon's Appeal [No 21, 24 May]	E 2
RENMIN RIBAO Interviews DK Army Commanders [20 May]	E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

London Export Corporation Delegation Visits	G 1
Beijing Reception	G 1
Meeting With Chen Muhua	G 1
Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Italy	G 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Ji Pengfei Meets With Omani Youth Delegation	I 1
Women's Delegation Pays Visit to North Africa	I 1
Reception, Banquet in Tunis	I 1
Ji Pengfei Meets Zambian Youth Delegation	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Impact of War in Falklands Seen as Grim	J 1
Yao Yilin Receives Mexican Education Secretary	J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Views Scientific Economic Planning [1 Jun]	K 1
GUANGMING RIBAO: Mao's Views on Life, Creativity [20 May]	K 4
Geng Biao Commemorates Death of Zuo Quan [RENMIN RIBAO 25 May]	K 9

Wang Zhen at Xinjiang Land Society Inauguration	K 16
Central Greening Committee Holds Discussion	K 17
Wu Lengxi, Zhu Muzhi Discuss Television Drama	K 17
Briefs: Animal Husbandry Figures	K 18

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Zhou Zijian at Anhui Children's Day Meeting	O 1
Xiang Nan Attends Fujian Children's Day Party	O 1
Fujian's Yang Chengwu Urges Using Military Themes	O 2
Nanjing PLA Units View Readjustment of Militia	O 2
Nanjing PLA Units Urge Emulating Late Cadre	O 2
Jiangsu Military Leaders Celebrate Children's Day	O 3
Shandong Establishes Taiwan Compatriot Party	O 3
ZHEJIANG RIBAO Urges Discussion of Constitution [17 May]	O 3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ren Zhongyi Greets Guangdong Children Workers'	P 1
NANFANG RIBAO Views Handling Economic Crimes [28 May]	P 1
Further on Guangdong County's Antismuggling Work	P 3
Qiao Xiaoguang at Guangxi Meeting on Children	P 4
Torrential Rains Cause Flooding in Hunan	P 4

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RIBAO on Marx' Theory of Reproduction [7 May]	Q 1
---	-----

NORTH REGION

BEIJING RIBAO on Promoting China-Made Products [28 May]	R 1
SHANXI RIBAO on Improving Economic Returns [21 May]	R 2
TIANJIN RIBAO on Ideological Political Work [18 May]	R 3
Chen Weida Meets Tianjin Children in Beijing	R 7

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Urges Better Investigation Work	S 1
Jilin Urges Protection of Advanced Workers	S 1
Jilin Circular on Drought Combating, Hoeing	S 2
CPPCC Group's Inspection in Liaoning Ends	S 3
Liaoning Meeting Held on Flood Prevention	S 4

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu's Feng Jixin Attends Young Pioneer Parade	T 1
Wang Zhen Attends Xinjiang Fisheries Conference	T 1
Xinjiang Construction Corps Reclaims Deserts	T 1
Urumqi PLA Issues Circular on Nationality Policy	T 2
Xinjiang's Policy of Freedom of Religious Belief	T 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 31 May]	

TAIWAN

President Chiang Speaks at KMT Meeting
Briefs: Relations With Thailand

V 1
V 2

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO Views Sino-Indian Talks, Relations [31 May]
Begging in Shanghai Linked to Economy, Politics
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 25 May]

W 1
W 2

U.S. SENATOR BAKER PAYS VISIT TO SHANGHAI

OWO31620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 3 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet here at noon today in honor of U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Baker and their party. The banquet was presided over by Zhang Chengzong, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the congress. In their toasts, Vice-Chairman Zhang and Senator Baker mentioned the Shanghai Communique signed in this city 10 years ago. Vice-Chairman Zhang said that Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established on the basis of the Shanghai Communique, which was helped promote relations in various aspects. He said that Sino-U.S. relations can only be developed on the basis of the principles laid down in the communique for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Senator Baker, in his toast, said: "Shanghai, as the largest city and a city of historic significance, is where we established further relationships between the United States and China. It was the Shanghai Communique that provides the basis for developing relationship of cooperation, mutual benefit and equality between the two countries."

Senator and Mrs. Baker and their party arrived in Shanghai from Beijing by special plane this morning, in the company of Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Cai Beihua, deputy secretary-general of the Municipal People's Congress standing committee, and Joseph J. Borich, acting head of the U.S. Consulate-General in Shanghai. This afternoon, Senator Baker and his party visited the Fengbang people's commune on the city outskirts. Senator Baker, in China for the first time, expressed great interest in China's rural scenery and the life of peasants. During his visit of more than an hour, the senator, an amateur photographer, shot more than 100 photos.

U.S. OFFICIALS' DIFFERENCES ON FALKLANDS NOTED

OWO21920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick disagree on whether the United States should take a neutral stand or should support Britain in the Malvinas conflict between Argentina and Britain.

According to a New York TIMES report, Kirkpatrick said it was a mistake for the U.S. Government to openly back Britain after Haig failed to mediate in the British-Argentine conflict. She accused Haig and his advisers of "having no solid grounding in Latin American affairs and not properly taking note of Argentina's historical claims to the Falklands." Kirkpatrick said that the United States should be neutral in the conflict between Britain and Argentina in order to prevent the deterioration of relations between the United States and Latin America. In a speech given Sunday in New York, Kirkpatrick said: "There has been a big debate in our government. This is an agonizing issue. There are powerful arguments for remaining neutral and for tilting to Britain."

In response, Haig accused Kirkpatrick "of interfering with his stewardship of foreign policy. The latest issue of NEWSWEEK magazine disclosed that Haig had a bitter, 45-minute telephone dispute with Kirkpatrick last week. The magazine reported that the debate between Haig and Kirkpatrick has demonstrated that the Malvinas crisis will affect U.S. policy in Latin America.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHAO'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Details of 2 Jun Reception

OW031045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun (XINHUA) --Premier Zhao Ziyang hosted a grand reception this evening at the Chinese Embassy in Japan to express appreciation for the lavish hospitality he received from Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Government and people of various circles in Japan. He happily announced that his visit to Japan had gained fruitful successes.

The banquet hall was brightly lighted this evening. At the center hung Chinese and Japanese national flags. The hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of Sino-Japanese friendship. Over 300 guests attended the reception. When Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki entered the banquet hall in the company of Premier Zhao, they were given an ovation.

In the banquet hall, Zhao Ziyang met with friends from various circles and joined them in wishing the further development of friendly, cooperative Sino-Japanese relations. In an impromptu speech, he said: "My current visit to Japan is aimed at celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Government and friends from various circles; exchanging views with them on international questions of common concern; and further exploring ways to establish longstanding and stable relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries." He added: "Thanks to your considerate arrangements and friendly cooperation, my visit has gained fruitful successes."

Referring to his trip to Japan's Kansai District tomorrow, Zhao Ziyang said: On that trip we will have the opportunity to contact more Japanese personages of various circles, understand the experience you have gained in modern economic construction, observe the traditional culture of your nation and see the historical relics which show the friendly exchange between our two countries. This will make our visit more colorful. In addition, he said: "We are happily looking forward to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to our country. I am convinced that the exchange of visits between leaders of the two governments will surely bring about a new upsurge in Sino-Japanese friendship."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said in his speech: "Tomorrow you will leave Tokyo for Kansai District. I wish our Chinese guests a pleasant trip. I also firmly believe that your visit to Kansai District will undoubtedly contribute significantly to the further growth of friendship between Japan and China." He said: "In his speech delivered this afternoon, Premier Zhao said that the tremendous development of friendly relations between our two countries during the last 10 years is unmatched by any other time in history. Personally, as I get together with Premier Zhao, Minister Huang Hua, Minister Zhang Jingfu and other friends from China this evening, I have the same feeling.

Zenko Suzuki said that he was looking forward to seeing Premier Zhao and other Chinese friends again in September in Beijing.

At the reception Premier Zhao met with friends -- old and new -- from various circles and had cordial conversations with them. He said to Haruko Obori, eldest daughter of his old friend Kenzo Matsumura: "The Chinese people will never forget their old friends." Konsuke Matsushita, now over 80, could not attend today's reception, but he asked Japanese female writer Sawako Ariyoshi to write a letter in Chinese to Premier Zhao. The letter stated: "Welcome to you! The Chinese and Japanese peoples are best friends." Both the Japanese friends and the Overseas Chinese attending the reception welcomed the success of this visit to Japan.

Among the guests attending the reception this evening were Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, Health and Welfare Minister Motoharu Morishita, Transport Minister Tokusaburo Kosaka, Home Affairs Minister Masatake Seko, director general of the Administrative Management Agency Yasuhiro Nakasone, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Toshio Komoto, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Kunio Tanabe, Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives Haruo Okada, Speaker of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga and Deputy Speaker of the House of Councillors Chozo Akiyama.

Also present at the reception were leaders of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the New Liberal Club and the Social Democratic Federation, as well as leaders and noted personages from political, economic, military, cultural, educational, academic, journalistic, literary and art circles.

Representatives from Japanese-Chinese friendship organizations, trade union organizations, youth organizations and women's organizations attended the reception.

Responsible persons of Overseas Chinese organizations were also present at the reception.

Visits to Osaka, Kobe

OW031532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here by train this afternoon. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki bade him farewell at the state guest house this morning.

Upon his arrival in Osaka, Zhao and his party drove to Port Island in Kobe, where he was welcomed by some 500 people in front of the memorial hall. Accompanied by Mayor of Kobe Tatsuo Miyazaki, the Chinese premier climbed to the top of the hall to have a bird's eye view of the port island. He was then shown around in the exhibition room where photos and models of the island were on display.

The mayor told Zhao that the port island, the first of its kind ever known in the world, was built with 80 million cubic meters of earth removed from nearby hills. It was started in 1966 and was completed in 1981. Praising this grand project, Zhao said, "This is a good example in which advanced equipment and a hard-working spirit are linked."

Then, Premier Zhao and his party went aboard a motorboat and cruised in the Kobe Gulf where they saw three cargo boats from China. Zhao was told there exists frequent two-way trade between Kobe and Tianjin.

Osaka Banquet

OW031538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, June 3 (XINHUA) -- A banquet in honour of visiting Premier Zhao Ziyang was hosted by the governor of Osaka Prefecture, the mayor of Osaka and the president of the Commerce and Trade Chamber of Osaka in the Royal Hotel here this evening. Premier Zhao and his party arrived here this afternoon from Tokyo.

In his welcoming address, Governor of Osaka Prefecture Sakae Kishi said that Osaka and Shanghai are closely linked by a strip of water. The people in Osaka have a particularly friendly feeling towards the Chinese people. Osaka has played a role as a bridge of friendship.

In reply, Zhao Ziyang said Osaka has had close ties with China since ancient times. He noted people from all walks of life in Osaka and Kunsai area have for a long time made unremitting efforts for and made a valuable contribution to the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, to the development of their economic and trade relations and to the enlargement of their exchanges in culture, science and technology. With the steady development of Sino-Japanese relations, he believed, China's economic and trade relations and exchanges in other fields with Osaka and Kansai will be enhanced day by day.

About 100 people from various circles were present on the occasion. Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were also present.

Commentary on Friendship

OW030639 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "The Longstanding Sino-Japanese Friendship Is Bound To Develop Ever More Vigorously"]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, left Beijing this morning by special plane for an official friendly visit to Japan. This visit will certainly bring about an evermore vigorous development of the longstanding friendship between China and Japan.

Japan is a friendly neighbor of ours separated from our country only by a strip of water. The people of the two countries have had contacts with each other for more than 2,000 years.

However, the development of history is tortuous. In the 50 years from the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 to the end of the war of resistance against Japan in 1945, the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries met with setbacks, which occurred due to an adverse current stirred up by the Japanese militarists. Despite the adverse current, there was still an affinity between people of the two countries who supported each other, surmounting various difficulties. Thus, they made positive contributions to the development of friendship between China and Japan.

The founding of the PRC in 1949 ushered in a new epoch in Sino-Japanese friendship. At that time, although there were no diplomatic relations between the two countries, mutual visits and trade and cultural exchanges were never interrupted. The two countries normalized their relations in 1972. The signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship in 1978, in particular, created conditions for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. Since then, government and nongovernment contacts have unprecedentedly increased.

The development of friendship between the people of China and Japan is in keeping with the objective international situation and the aspirations of the people and is a historical necessity. It is needed by the people of the two countries and is conducive to security in Asia and peace in the world.

This year is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In addition to the mutual visits by the heads of government of the two countries, friendly activities in other aspects will be carried out on a broad scale. Now the cause of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their people has entered a new period. The flowers of Sino-Japanese friendship are bound to flourish with each passing day.

GENG BIAO MEETS KOREAN PARTY FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OWO31234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with a visiting friendship group of the Korean Workers Party led by Pak Yong-sok, member and a department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. During the meeting, they had a cordial and friendly talk in the Great Hall of the People.

Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi and Qian Qiren, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China. The visiting group will leave here tomorrow for a visit to the southern part of China.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN -- A five-member delegation from Yokkaichi, Japan, arrived in Tianjin on 17 May for a visit and academic exchanges. The delegation observed the city's atmospheric pollution situation and conducted extensive academic exchanges with experts on environmental protection in our city. Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and Deputy Chairman Wang Enhui received and feted the delegation. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jun 82 SK]

DECISION TO RELEASE SRV CAPTIVES ANNOUNCED

OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has decided to release 12 armed Vietnamese personnel captured after their intrusions into Chinese territory. The Vietnamese side was informed of the decision this morning by Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the First Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. By appointment he met with Tran Viet Ha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy, and told him that the captured Vietnamese will be released on June 16.

Zhang Dewei noted that two of the armed Vietnamese, Nong Van Can and Vuong Quang Binh, were captured by Chinese frontier guards because they illegally intruded into the Chinese province of Yunnan for sabotage. Nguyen Thanh Sang and nine others were captured by the Chinese navy for their reconnaissance activities in the Xisha Islands area in the South China Sea. During interrogations, the captured Vietnamese confessed themselves guilty to have intruded into Chinese territory on order of Vietnamese authorities. The Chinese Government, in the spirit of humanitarianism, decided to release the 12 captives for their family reunion.

Zhang Dewei informed the Vietnamese side that the 12 Vietnamese will be escorted to the zero-signed mile-stone of the Chinese Youyiguan Pass at 11:00 hours (Beijing time) for them to cross the border there. He proposed that the Vietnamese side send its representatives to receive them and go through the formalities there.

DENG YINGCHAO CALLS ON SIHANOUK IN BEIJING 4 JUN

OW040806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk at their residence here this morning. In a friendly conversation, Deng Yingchao wished that the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea would unite at an early date.

Sihanouk thanked China for its attention, adding that he has always cherished deep feelings for China and will never forget what China has done for him. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk presented a basket of flowers to Vice-Chairman Deng and wished her good health.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his wife Wang Zhen.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW VANUATU ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW020734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Barak Sope, first ambassador of the Republic of Vanuatu to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu was present. The ambassador arrived May 30.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS HONG KONG COLLEGE OFFICIAL

OW021222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Dr. Rayson Huang, vice-chancellor of Hong Kong University, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

BEIJING REVIEW CARRIES KEAT CHHON'S APPEAL

HK281003 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English Vol 26, No 21, 24 May 82 p 22

[By Keat Chhon, an engineer who specializes in marine and atomic projects; since December 1979 he has been a minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- dated 8 March]

[Text] Taking the opportunity provided by BEIJING REVIEW's correspondent Mr Lu Yun's visit to our country, I would like to make an appeal through BEIJING REVIEW to intellectuals and peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples of good will throughout the world to take effective actions in opposing the use of chemical weapons. While killing the Kampuchean people by using various kinds of conventional weapons and man-made famine, the aggressor troops of Hanoi are intensifying their chemical warfare in Kampuchea. I am making the appeal not only as a minister, but as a citizen who is shocked by the extreme suffering of his compatriots and who is agonized physically and mentally by the terror caused by this kind of weapon.

It is known to all that the Soviet Union and its agents in Vietnam used chemical weapons against people of the Hmong nationality in Laos as early as 1976. The Vietnamese invaders, after failing in their strategy for a "blitz victory" in a "blitz attack," extended their criminal activities to deal with the Kampuchean people in 1979.

Millions of people in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are being struck each year by death and terror caused by chemical weapons which are banned by mankind. Trichothecine, a new kind of weapon in particular, has a great killing power. So far no other chemical weapons can match it. Seeing that the Soviet Union possesses a special chemical warfare corps composed of well-equipped and well-trained personnel, I have come to the conclusion that Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are vast test grounds for the Soviet Union by which it would proceed to realize its plan to throw other countries into tragedy. I am making this appeal because I am convinced that the tragedy will not just be confined to the three nations. It will involve people the world over. Just as Mr Kor Bun Heng, a friend of mine who was a Kampuchean professional mathematician and is now a diplomat as a result of the aggressive war, said at the UN debate on the chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: "We strongly demand an immediate end to the use of chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people. We also ardently hope that no other nations will ever suffer the tragic fate the Kampuchean people are experiencing."

This is no time for hesitation. Everyone has to be mobilized. Such a mobilization is aimed not only at seeking new evidence, but also at prohibiting chemical warfare. The existing evidence is convincing enough. The toxic nature of various kinds of materials collected in Kampuchea has been confirmed and described by Thiounn Thioeun, a graduate of the Medical Institute of Paris, and the Public Health Department of Democratic Kampuchea.

Blood tests for the Kampuchean victims of the chemical weapon trichothecine show that poisonous elements have sharply reduced the number of leucocytes. Two victims had only 1,700 and 3,000 leucocytes respectively. The relationship between the number of leucocytes in a person's blood and the quantity of poisonous elements are obvious — the more poisonous elements, the fewer leucocytes. Those who are poisoned seriously feel dizziness and nausea; experience visual problems, dyspnea, burning feelings in the thoracic cavity, tachycardia, haematemesis and haematuria; pass blood in their stools; itch unbearably and have high fevers that may lead to comas and even death in a few hours. For people who eat poisoned food, the symptoms come on slowly. But they will die if they don't take medicine and undergo timely treatment.

So I would like to ask intellectuals and people of good will around the world to take actions at once to stop the use of the chemical and biological weapons, which are prohibited as prescribed in the 1925 Geneva protocol and the 1972 convention. Dozens of people are being killed every day by such weapons and there exists the danger of the spread of their use. This constitutes a grave threat to mankind.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS DK ARMY COMMANDERS

HK020600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 82 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "Chronicle of a Visit to Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] In March and April this year, a team of Chinese reporters visited the Democratic Kampuchean [DK]-controlled zone, where the resistance against the Vietnamese invaders is being carried on. Lasting a month, our trip covered many miles and a vast area ranging from the western part to the northern part of the country. Wherever we went, whether on rolling hills, along rugged mountain paths, or in luxuriant forests heretofore untraveled, we always saw people fighting while carrying on production and supporting the battle front. This is really a moving scene. And what impressed us even more is the surging morale of the Kampuchean armed forces and people in fighting against the enemy and their firm confidence in defeating the invaders.

An Invincible Army

"The Vietnamese can do nothing to us!" This is a saying which we have often heard during our trip in the Democratic Kampuchean-controlled zone. This conclusion, which the Kampuchean armed forces and people have drawn from their resistance against the Vietnamese invaders over the last few years, shows their unwavering belief in achieving victory.

In a forest in the northern mountainous region, we spent a memorable night with a Democratic Kampuchean division commander, (Sa Reung). The straightforward and humorous Commander (Sa Reung) told us about his combat life, under a gas lamp in a pavilion. He is 40 years old. Since joining the revolutionary armed forces in 1967, he has been successively appointed liaison man, squad leader, company commander, battalion commander, and regimental commander; and finally in 1973, he was promoted to division commander. For 3 years following the liberation of Phnom Penh in 1975, he was ordered to lead his troops to fight against the Vietnamese troops who constantly intruded into the northeastern border of the country. As an experienced general, he is worthy of the title of tough rival of the Vietnamese invaders.

When the Vietnamese intruded into Kampuchea in 1979, (Sa Reung's) troops remained in the region east of Mekong River and carried on the struggle there. After the fall of Phnom Penh, they lost contact with their superiors. Then, (Sa Reung) and other leading cadres at division level unanimously decided to conduct guerrilla warfare by splitting up. They were determined to carry on the resistance to the end. They dealt blows at the enemy by planting bamboo spikes, traps and so on when their ammunition was exhausted; they subsisted on yams dug from the earth and animals hunted in the forest; they ate sour fruits and sour leaves picked from trees in the mountains, in place of salt. Thus, by uniting, they survived and basically preserved their strength under the fierce attacks of the Vietnamese invaders and under a difficult situation. Four months later, they managed to make radio contact again with the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Commander (Sa Reung) arrived as ordered in a certain region in the northern part of the country in May 1980. He gradually transferred his troops to the border region. As soon as the reorganization and replenishment were completed, they moved to the battle front again and opened up a new battle field to fight against the Vietnamese invaders. Looking back on the course of the struggle, he said with deep feeling: "The reason we were able to continue the struggle under most difficult circumstances is that our fighters were inspired by a high degree of patriotism and unwavering faith in victory which gave them strong spiritual support."

We also had an interview with a Kampuchean National Army regimental commander of minority nationality. His name is Bu Luo [1580 5012]. From his eyes we could tell his deep hatred toward the enemy and strong character to overcome difficulties. After the Vietnamese invaded the country, he led his troops to conduct guerrilla warfare for 3 years in the mountains and forests in the northeastern part of Rattanakiri Province. When we met with him, he had just arrived in a certain camp several days earlier to see the Democratic Kampuchean leaders after a long march of 2 months. In the last 3 years, he had been leading 300 fighters to carry on the struggle in remote, thickly forested mountains. They overcame unimaginable difficulties and managed to preserve their strength. He told us that until recently, a group of 70 fighters in a certain mountain area in the eastern part of the country was still out of contact with their superior. He happened to come across them when he passed by the area. These fighters asked him to report for them to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the leaders of the army, to ensure the latter that they would carry on the struggle no matter what difficulties and hardships were laid before them. Only under arduous circumstances can heroism be displayed. Unyielding fighters like these are innumerable in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army.

Dangrek Range is a narrow and long chain of mountains stretching along the northern part of Kampuchea. We climbed to its mountain top, which is as flat as a carrying pole, and visited the fighters of the national army who were stationed there. One morning late in March, we climbed to the top of Dangrek Range in the blazing sun. We stood on a big rock and through a telescope watched a confrontation between the national army and the Vietnamese troops. Pointing to a map, national army Division Commander (Chien) told us that a small hill situated nearby below us was a stronghold of the Vietnamese. The national army often bombarded or fired rocket shells at the Vietnamese strongholds in order to keep the enemy in panic. A few days ago, a small group of Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out when they invaded the foot of the mountains. The military map, in Vietnamese, was a spoil of war that Commander (Chien) obtained in that battle. Through the telescope, we also clearly saw the Phnum Preah Vihear Mountains, on which the world-famous ancient Preah Vihear Temple is located. Last year, en route to that isolated Vietnamese stronghold, a group of Soviet advisers were assaulted by the Democratic Kampuchean Army. More than 10 of them were killed in the battle. This has become a major event in the Kampuchean battlefield.

LONDON EXPORT CORPORATION DELEGATION VISITS

Beijing Reception

OW021256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The London Export Corporation gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the initiating agreements with the China National Import and Export Corporation. Among the guests were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Yang Guangqi, vice-minister of chemical industry, as well as more than 400 Chinese and foreign business people in the capital.

Jack Perry, chairman of the London Export Corporation and vice-president of "the 48 Group" of Britain, presided over the reception. In his toast, Perry recalled the development of economic and trade relations between the two sides since the signing of the agreement in 1952. He said his corporation has shared together with their Chinese colleagues "three decades of rich experience, deep friendships and satisfying successes." In reply, Wang praised Perry and the London Export Corporation for their unremitting efforts in the past 30 years for the promotion of trade contacts and friendship between the people of China and Britain. British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock and Lady Cradock attended the reception.

The delegation from the London Export Corporation led by Jack Perry arrived here May 31 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW031514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the London Export Corporation led by Jack Perry, chairman of the corporation and vice-president of "the 48 Group" of Britain. Since trade relations were established with China in 1952, the London Export Corporation has played a positive role in promoting trade and friendly relations between Britain and China. Chen Muhua today spoke highly of the corporation's efforts and hoped for continuing development of bilateral economic and trade relations. Present on the occasion were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ITALY

OW030734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese people's friendship delegation left here for home today after a 13-day visit to Italy. The delegation was led by Chu Tunan, standing committee member of the National People's Congress and vice-president of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The Chinese friends toured ten provinces and cities including Rome, Florence and Venice. They visited a sewage treatment plant, ports, and fish processing, automobile, tractor, shipbuilding and farm machinery plants. On May 28, they were received by Italian Minister Without Portfolio (in charge of regional affairs) Aldo Aniasi, who acquainted them with the administration and construction of the various regions in Italy.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH OMANI YOUTH DELEGATION

OW021310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a youth delegation from Oman led by 'Abdallah al-Hamad, director of the Department of Youth Affairs of the Ministry of Education. China and Oman have been on good relations since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1978. The delegation is the first one from Oman. Councillor Ji extended a warm welcome to the delegation and had a conversation with them. Present were Keyoumu, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Mahmud 'Ali al-Rahma, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Omani Embassy in Beijing. The delegation arrived May 30 and will leave Beijing tomorrow for Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou before going home.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO NORTH AFRICA

OW280019 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The four-member Chinese women's delegation headed by Huang Ganying, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee, left Beijing by plane on 25 May to make a friendly visit to Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco.

Reception, Banquet in Tunis

OW020746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, June 1 (XINHUA) -- A grand ceremony marking the 27th anniversary of Tunisia's Victory Day (National Day) was held in the Carthage Palace here today. At the ceremony, Huang Ganying, head of the visiting Chinese women's delegation and vice-chairman of the All-China National Women's Federation, expressed warm congratulations to President Habib Bourguiba and Madame Bourguiba. At a reception, Huang Ganying expressed appreciation for President Bourguiba's contributions to Tunisian women's liberation. Madame Bourguiba recalled her visit to China, which had left a very good impression on her. On the same day, a banquet was given in honour of the Chinese women's delegation by Fathia Mzali, chairman of the Tunisian National Union of Women and wife of the Tunisian prime minister. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali attended the banquet and had a cordial and friendly talk with Huang Ganying. The Chinese women's delegation arrived here on May 27 to pay a friendly visit to Tunisia.

JI PENGFEI MEETS ZAMBIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW261725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met today with a youth delegation from Zambia, led by B.F. Kapulu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and executive secretary of the Youth League. They discussed development of Sino-Zambian friendship. Also present were Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and W.R. Mwondela, Zambian ambassador to China.

IMPACT OF WAR IN FALKLANDS SEEN AS GRIM

OWO21930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 2 Jun 82

["What Malvinas Islands War Will Come To -- Commentary by Correspondent Mei Zhenmin"]

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The war on the Malvinas Islands is now in full swing with British forces continuing their advance toward Port Argentino (Stanley) at mounting costs. But what the military outcome of the war will be is still anybody's guess.

There are now more and more evidences pointing to the fact that given British recapture of the Malvinas Islands, it can hardly call itself a victor, in view of the heavy political, economic and moral losses it has sustained and will suffer.

Recently, the British conservative party has gained a little more votes in local elections as a result of the military progress scored by the British naval task force, which, in the view of observers, is but a transient beneficial factor.

While the British-Argentine rivalry for the Malvinas Islands has not come to an end, the gigantic British fleet has already lost a quarter of its warships and so far the war has cost Britain an alleged sum of one billion pounds. Given British recapture of the Malvinas Islands, a big force will be needed to defend it in a long time to come, entailing big expenditures. These heavy losses of military and financial resources will form a heavy burden and bring grave effects on Britain's economy and political situation. Above all, the war has tarnished the image of Britain in the eyes of the Third World -- a declining imperialist power still clinging to its gunboat policy.

The United States will also stand to lose politically in this war. Switching from its initial position as mediator to the role as supporter of Britain, the United States has invoked sanctions against Argentina, and, at the crucial moment, opted for Britain, its major partner. This has shocked and infuriated most Latin American nations who view this as a betrayal of Latin America, and has provoked the Latin American nations to take a new look at their relations with the United States.

Costa Rica, the Latin America nation which maintains close relations with the United States, has proposed that the Organization of American States (OAS) Headquarters be removed out of Washington. Some other Latin American nations even proposed the ouster of the United States from the OAS. And there are still others which call for the creation of another organization of American states, to the exclusion of the United States. For better or for worse, the U.S. influence in Latin America will be on the wane as a result of the Malvinas Islands crisis.

A noticeable phenomenon around the Malvinas war is that most of the developed countries in the West support Britain, and the Third World countries, on the other hand, mostly show sympathy with Argentina. Whatever the result of the war, it will inevitably be detrimental to the North-South relations. Therefore, Western Europe, which is heavily dependent for goods, will also pay a price for their support for Britain and their sanctions against Argentina.

Political sources in West Germany, as quoted by AFP on May 28, said "The escalation of the conflict, if it comes about, will inevitably lead to the deterioration of relations between Latin American countries and their European partners," and will also "cause a crack in the already fragile North-South dialogues." This is undoubtedly not beneficial to West European countries.

For the Soviet Union, the war on the Malvinas Islands is an unexpected gain. Britain, who has the world's third largest navy, has sent two thirds of its warships to the South Atlantic and has already suffered losses when confronted with the resistance from a country which is weaker than Britain in both navy and air force.

The event has not only caused a change in the balance of strength in Europe unfavourable for NATO, but will also dampen the morale of Western Europe to the satisfaction of Moscow.

The estrangement of Latin America and other Third World countries from the United States and Britain and Western Europe has not only weakened the U.S. in its rivalry with the Soviet Union, but also offered chances for the latter to infiltrate into those areas.

In the view of Lt. Gen. Wallace Nutting, head of the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama, the war between Britain and Argentina on the Malvinas Islands was "the wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place with the wrong participants." History will prove whether Nutting's judgment is accurate or not.

YAO YILIN RECEIVES MEXICAN EDUCATION SECRETARY

OW292156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-premier Yao Yilin met with Mexican Secretary of Public Education Fernando Solana Morales, Mrs. Solana and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Yao said he was satisfied with the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in political, educational, cultural and other fields. He appreciated the Mexican Government's efforts in training Chinese students.

Secretary Solana said Mexico-China cooperation in education is fruitful, and Mexico is willing to accept more students from China.

Present were Chinese Minister of Education He Dongchang and Mexican Ambassador to China Eugenio Anguiano Roch.

Earlier, Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi discussed cultural exchanges between the two countries and other issues with the Mexican secretary. This evening, Secretary Solana and his wife gave a return banquet. Among the guests were He Dongchang and Zhu Muzhi.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SCIENTIFIC ECONOMIC PLANNING

HK031116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Hua.g Zhenqi [7806 2182 1142]: "Improve the Scientific Nature of Economic Planning"]

[Text] Recently quite a few comrades have stated their views on practicing economic planning and strengthening planning work. Here I would like to deal only with the question of improving the scientific nature of economic planning.

Why is it necessary to improve the scientific nature of economic planning? Theoretically speaking, what is referred to as the scientific nature of economic planning is that the national economic plan should correctly reflect the demands of the objective economic laws. In a socialist society, all major proportions in the development of the national economy should be regulated by state planning. The important status of economic planning in the developing of the national economy determines the importance of improving the scientific nature of economic planning. The more the economic planning is imbued with a scientific nature, the better the results in developing the socialist economy; unscientific nature of economic planning inevitably results in disproportion in the national economy and in fewer and poorer results, slower progress and higher costs. Compared with other links in the management of the national economy, the success or failure of economic planning work exerts the greatest influence on the development of the socialist economy.

Viewed from the history of China's economic construction in the past 30 years and more, economic planning sometimes does better and sometimes does poorly in reflecting the demands of the objective laws. For example, during the First 5-Year Plan period and the period of readjusting the national economy in the early 1960's, economic planning reflected fairly accurately the demands of the objective laws so that major achievements were scored in developing the socialist economy. However, generally speaking, in the past 30 years and more, we have had little time to soundly and earnestly engage in planning. For a considerably long period of time, economic planning work drifted in the waves of political movements and "leftist" erroneous ideas. There was very little of a scientific nature in economic planning work for there was much of a voluntary subjective nature.

This resulted in heavy losses to the national economy. The historical experience of our country has proved that the scientific nature of economic planning is the basis of the authority of economic planning. If we do not attach full importance to the scientific nature of our planning but purely stress the authority of planning, some problems will inevitably occur, bringing about losses in economic development. If we had not committed so many mistakes in the past, the superiority of economic planning would have been brought into fuller play and our achievements in socialist construction would have been much greater than they are now.

Viewed from the present condition, there has been great improvement in our economic planning work since the third plenary session of the party. We no longer one-sidedly seek the increase of output value but chiefly stress the improvement of economic results and the proportioned and coordinated development of various departments. We pay attention to comprehensive balance and begin to attach importance to the roles of medium- and long-term planning. Up to now, however, there is still an insufficient scientific nature in our economic planning. We have not conducted sufficient research into planning theory and methods, have not succeeded in establishing a scientific planning system and have not brought into full play the roles of medium- and long-term planning. We still lack a scientific and sound target system. The basic work needed for drawing up scientific economic planning is still very weak and the various technical and economic quotas remain to be revised and worked out. The statistical figures are not sufficiently accurate and are not promptly supplied. We are not well-informed on economic information and we have just started the work for economic forecasting.

In economic planning, the question of making use of the economic tools to fulfill economic tasks is also a problem that has not been solved well. The economic planning institutions at various levels are not sound and have not been able to completely adapt themselves to the needs of improving the scientific nature of economic planning. Therefore, in order to strengthen planning work, it is necessary not only to stress the authority of planning but also to attach importance to improving the scientific nature of planning.

How can we further improve the scientific nature of economic planning? I think we should at least pay attention to the following issues:

First, we should proceed from reality. Only by proceeding from reality, that is, from the basic national conditions, is it possible to reflect the demands of the objective laws in economic planning. The function of an economic law depends on the surrounding objective economic conditions. In different socialist countries or in different periods in the same country, owing to the differences in the objective economic conditions, the functions of the same economic law are quite different in extent and form. One is liable to commit the mistakes of subjectivism if one fails to proceed from reality and overlooks these special features.

Second, we should uphold the method of the mass line. It is necessary, according to the party's principles and policies and in line with the procedure, methods and system for working out a plan as stipulated by the economic legislation, to fully listen to the views from the grassroots enterprises, localities, departments, economists and natural scientists. The cadres taking a direct part in the formulation of an economic plan should have the authority and responsibility commensurate with their posts, and on the basis of conducting serious investigation and study, doing a good job of economic statistics and forecasting and making repeated calculations, decide on the plan. In previous economic planning, we did not listen sufficiently to the opinions from various quarters and did not compare and demonstrate various plans before making some major economic decisions and deciding on some major construction projects. They were often hastily decided upon according to the opinions of a small number of people. Sometimes the rate of economic development in the plan was fixed according to the wishes of the leaders. Although some people obviously knew that it was unattainable, they did not uphold principle by reporting the actual matter to the higher authorities. How was it possible to work out a scientific national economic plan in these circumstances?

Third, we should improve the planning system and do a good job of overall balance. An important issue in improving the planning system is to correctly determine the rights and responsibilities in planning work of the general and specialized departments of the national economy and the state, localities and enterprises. It is not conducive to unleashing the initiative of the specialized departments, localities and enterprises if the general department exercises control in a too-rigid manner. However, it is also not helpful to achieving an overall balance if the planning rights are divided among various departments. In order to achieve an overall balance, first of all, the unit responsible for the overall balance should have the necessary authority and dare to uphold principle and overcome the various tendencies that attempt to break away from the bounds of planning. The state should have the necessary funds and material and use these as a means to achieve an overall balance. It is necessary to uphold the principle of taking the whole country into account and, in the distribution of manpower, funds and material resources, act according to the state plan; and, on the basis of achieving an overall balance for the country, work hard to achieve a balance for the localities and departments. It is necessary to ensure the focal point and give consideration to the general point. However, the focal point should not be stressed excessively; nor should the focal point be stressed at the expense of the general points. When drawing up a plan, it is absolutely necessary to leave some margin. We should not consider every item nor should we leave some loopholes.

Fourth, we should gradually form a planning system, combining long-, medium- and short-term planning, with the 5-year plan playing the primary role.

In the past 30-odd years, with the exception of the First 5-Year Plan period, we mainly relied on annual planning. Moreover, it was "a 1-year plan which took a year to complete" so that most of the energy of the planning institution was concentrated on working out the targets, approving the projects, distributing investment funds and so on. It was very difficult for this kind of economic plan to be circumspect and farsighted and to play a scientific and guiding role. It was often a case of taking one step and looking around before taking another and it carried with it, to a great extent, a blindness in action which resulted in frequent changes in plan. It often happened that some projects were started one year and were stopped the next, resulting in overstocking and great waste. It should be noted that it takes 5 to 10 years or even longer for some scientific and research projects to provide results; to apply the results of the production research and the building of some big construction projects takes just as long. It also takes a long time to gain clues to the effect of economic development on the environment and the pressure of population growth on the economy. All of this shows the important guiding roles of long- and medium-term planning on social and economic development. Only by shifting the focus of economic planning from annual to medium- and long-term planning will it be possible to ensure the continuity and stability of planning and thus improve the scientific nature and foresight of economic planning.

Fifth, we should have a scientific and complete system of economic quotas. Regarding comprehensive quotas, it is necessary to fundamentally change the situation which uses total output value as a central target and to replace it with a system that uses national income as a central target. In economy, science and technology, as well as social undertakings, stress should be laid on increasing the quotas for science and technology and for social undertakings. On the relationship between production and construction and improvement of the standard of living, it is necessary to greatly increase the quotas for the standard of living. On the relationships between output value and quantity and economic effect, it is necessary to greatly increase the quota for economic effect.

Sixth, we should make use of economic tools to fulfill our plan. In the socialist period, in order to practice planned social readjustment of the national economy, it is imperative to make use of the relationship between commodity and currency and other economic tools. Only in this way can we obtain complete economic information and work out an economic plan that conforms to reality; and only in this way can we lead the whole society to act according to a complete plan and carry out scientific planning.

Seventh, we should strengthen planning institutions and do a good job of basic work in planning. Within the State Planning Commission it is necessary to strengthen the institutions responsible for drawing up medium- and long-term planning, the economic forecasting institutions and the research institutions for planning theories and methods, and do a good job in the rotational training of economic planning cadres. At the same time, serious efforts should be made to do a good job of basic work in economic planning. We should do a good job in statistics work for it is both a basis for working out a plan and a tool for inspecting the implementation of the plan. The various economic departments should learn to operate modern scientific and technological equipment (mainly computers) in order to do well in forecasting the economic and social development in the next 5 to 10 years, or an even longer time. It is also necessary to do a good job of revising and working out various planned quotas.

Eighth, we should formulate a planning law in order to legalize and systematize economic planning work. In drawing up a planning law, it is necessary to define in legal terms the various principles that should be observed in working out a scientific national economic plan so as to prevent individual subjective assumptions and one-sided stress of the interference of partial material benefits and other factors of economic planning.

GUANGMING RIBAO: MAO'S VIEWS ON LIFE, CREATIVITY

HK011438 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 82 p 3

[Article by Li Jikai [2621 1015 0418]: "The Key Lies in Understanding People -- on Comrade Mao Zedong's Concept of Plunging Into the Thick of Life"]

[Text] In his talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art in 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly put forth and repeatedly elucidated the idea that literary and art workers must become deeply involved with the realities of life. Later, people summed up this idea as a slogan called "plunging into the thick of life." For 40 years, this slogan has, on the one hand, produced a tremendous stimulating effect on the proletarian literature and art campaign -- an incalculable effect. On the other hand, given the confusion in its interpretation and explanation and certain deviations in its implementation, it has produced a really negative effect on literary and art work. To counter the situation, people have initiated some discussions on this slogan and have summed up past experiences and lessons. This is very necessary.

I now wish to give some of my humble views on Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of "plunging into the thick of life", the degree of its applicability today and appropriate changes made to it.

I believe that on the whole Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of plunging into the thick of life is a complete, scientific and thorough one. It is built on the foundation of the Marxist theory of knowledge. If "literature and art being a reflection of real life" primarily means raising questions based on the source of knowledge, then "literary and art workers must become deeply involved with the realities of life," or raise questions from experience. The latter is a slogan of action which is part of the guideline or policy that Comrade Mao Zedong put forth -- by creatively applying the principles of relations between literature and art and life to literary and art workers' action. This is one of the important developments of Marxist aesthetics put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong.

Comrade Mao Zedong's ideas of plunging into the thick of life is mainly composed of the following three aspects:

1. The aim or task of plunging into the thick of life.

Comrade Mao Zedong held that the aim or task of literary and art workers in plunging into the thick of life is twofold: 1) the transformation of the world outlook; and 2) getting acquainted with life for the sake of creativity.

Apart from calling for the thorough transformation of the world outlook only through objective practice, his basic starting point in setting forth the task of transforming the world outlook is that literature and art must serve the people, and first of all, workers, peasants and soldiers. To this end, literary and art workers must be as one with the masses of people in regard to both thinking and sentiment and become their spokesmen. At one time, the world outlook of most literary and art workers was petty bourgeois. They actually had no keen love for workers, peasants and soldiers. Some even looked down upon workers, peasants and soldiers and did not take the stand of the masses. Therefore, the task of transforming the world outlook naturally existed. The focus of the effort to transform the world outlook at that time was to change one's stand. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said, literary and art workers must change their stand to that of workers, peasants and soldiers and that of the proletarian class in the process of being deeply involved with the worker-peasant-soldier masses, with the real struggle and in the process of studying Marxism and studying society. "Only by so doing can we truly have literature and art for workers, peasants and soldiers as well as real proletarian literature and art." Facts show that the task of transforming the world outlook of focusing on the change of one's stand put forth at that time is entirely necessary and correct. It once played an important and even decisive role in turning out large numbers of literary and art workers with a proletarian world outlook and in building a new-type proletarian literary and art contingent.

Some comrades say that Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the aim of "plunging into the thick of life" as just the transformation of the world outlook. This is a misinterpretation. Comrade Mao Zedong held the view that the ultimate aim of literary and art workers in plunging into the thick of life was to get acquainted with life and produce good works which serve the people. In specially stressing the source of literature and art and thus the need to get acquainted with life, the masses, workers, peasants and soldiers, his ultimate aim was to solve the problem of creativity. Since social life is the only source of literary and artistic creativity, writers and artists naturally plunge into the thick of life to gain access to this source. Comrade Mao Zedong therefore pointed out: In their involvement with life, literary and art workers must "observe, experience, study and analyze all men, all classes, all people, all vivid ways of living, all means of struggle and all firsthand material for literature and art. Only then can they begin the process of writing." As far as literary and art workers are concerned, they are not required to work, farm and fight like workers, peasants and soldiers. Their task is: "to produce many fine works that are warmly hailed by the masses of people," in order to "wake up and arouse the masses of people and push them toward an environment of unity and struggle and of self-transformation." This is their only task.

As far as Comrade Mao Zedong was concerned, the two aims of a deep involvement with life are closely related. Only with a correct world outlook in command can we get better acquainted with life and write well. The process of getting acquainted with life and writing can in turn stimulate the transformation of the world outlook. Fundamentally speaking, the transformation of the world outlook is only the prerequisite and guarantee for writing well. The ultimate aim of plunging into the thick of life is to write well.

In the past, some comrades interpreted the aim of plunging into the thick of life as just an "ideological transformation," or as something similar to an "ideological transformation." Therefore, there were several mistakes. Some comrades even forbade literary and art workers to collect material for writing or to think for the sake of writing while they were deeply involved with life. Instead they were allowed to simply "undergo transformation through labor." Only after they became perfect "revolutionaries" through a transformation could they begin thinking of subjects to write on. Otherwise, a problem could be found with them -- an attitude of "plunging into the thick of life." This deprived literary and art workers' deep involvement with life of its peculiar nature. Some other comrades therefore held that the slogan of "plunging into the thick of life" was one-sided and inaccurate and inhibited creativity. In fact, all this ran counter to Comrade Mao Zedong's will.

2. On the scope and target of life to be lived with intensity.

Comrade Mao Zedong drew two circles for the scope and target of life to be lived with intensity. These two circles -- one big and one small -- overlap.

The so-called big circle refers to the whole society. To live life with intensity is to go deep into the midst of society and study society. The whole "social life of mankind" is the target with which artists and writers should get deeply involved. In a broad sense, there is no social life that cannot be lived with intensity. So Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that in life, literary and art workers must study various classes in society, study their mutual relations, and study all their ways of living and the ways of struggle of all people. It can be seen that Comrade Mao Zedong drew a very detailed and broad scope for deep involvement with life. That is by no means the interpretation accepted by some comrades: It seemed that Comrade Mao Zedong allowed only a portrayal of and deep involvement with workers, peasants and soldiers.

The so-called small circle means stressing deep involvement in the life of workers, peasants and soldiers. Various kinds of life, after all, vary in value and significance. Past literature and art work paid scant attention to workers, peasants and soldiers. This was turning history upside down.

Revolutionary literature and art must thoroughly change this situation. This means a revolution in the history of literature and art. To accomplish this revolution, the most important thing is that literary and art workers must go deep among workers, peasants and soldiers. Only by getting acquainted with workers, peasants and soldiers and showing keen love for them can they correctly portray them and sing their praises. Therefore, Comrade Mao Zedong specially stressed that literary and art workers must become deeply involved in the lives of heated struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers.

To become deeply involved with the whole social life and with the life of workers, peasants and soldiers as the focus of attention -- this gives literary and art workers a clear-cut orientation in their deep involvement with life and gives the slogan of deep involvement with life a clear-cut class disposition. This is different in principle from the slogan of literature and art reflecting social life advocated by the exploiting-class artists in history. With this orientation followed, proletarian literature and art have quickly undergone major changes. There has appeared a "brilliant new stage." This is another important contribution made by Comrade Mao Zedong.

3. On the focus and depth of the effort to get deeply involved with life.

It is not enough to just solve the problem of the scope of deep involvement with life. Based on the laws of art, Comrade Mao Zedong again pointed out the peculiar mixture of life needed by literature and art. Literary and art workers must live to learn the meaning of life needed for literature and art work and get deeply involved with the depths of life.

First, Comrade Mao Zedong held that literature and art are unlike other social sciences in relation to how the subjects are handled. Literature and art focus on men. Therefore, as far as literary and art workers are concerned, "the business of understanding and getting well-acquainted with people ranks first." Only in this way can we produce people of various kinds and help the masses to stimulate the advance of history. In literary and artistic works, natural scenes, animals, plants and other things are of course also depicted, but only to portray people, their lives, and their ideas and feelings. People portrayed in literature and art are also different from those in other social and natural sciences. They are "living" lives portrayed as perfect, true to life, thoughtful and emotional. Therefore, in plunging into the thick of life, literary and art workers must make a penetrating study of people's thoughts, their emotions, their traits, their states of mind, and so forth. This is to say that they must penetrate into depths of people's souls and their inner worlds.

To understand people, we must of course understand social relations. But the social relations of people in literature and art are not something abstract and conceptual but instead are expressed through the thoughts and emotions of flesh-and-blood people who must be fed and clad, and who have ideals and wishes, states of mind, and so forth. Only in this way can literary and art works move and influence people. This is one of the reasons why Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed "thoughts and emotions," "the soul," "psychology," "moods," and other problems. Some comrades have stayed among the worker-peasant masses for several years or several decades, but in their work, they are capable of noting only production processes, production experiences and facts of everyday life, and fail to discern people and their inner worlds. This is often directly related to their failure in their own lives to understand people and their thoughts and emotions.

Second, to plunge into the thick of life at its core is to be able to discover and explore the beauty of life. Literary and artistic creation is an aesthetic activity. Through reflecting the beauty of life, it must satisfy the aesthetic needs of the masses and arouse people to create new beauty. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Almost no writer or artist thinks that his work is not beautiful." But whether his work can really reflect beauty can only be proved by the practice of life. Therefore, writers and artists who plunge into the thick of life must become deeply involved with what is beautiful. They must discover not only what is beautiful but also what is ugly. They must extol what is beautiful and expose what is ugly.

This is the fundamental task of writers and artists. If they fail to discover the beautiful and ugly aspects of life while deeply involved with life, or if what they discover is a repetition of others' discoveries, then this only shows that they still have not deeply penetrated into life to its core.

Comrade Mao Zedong held that writers and artists must not only discover the beauty of life but also create aesthetic beauty by presenting in a typical way the contradictions between the true, the good and the beautiful and the false, the ugly and the evil. He said that though the beauty of life and the beauty of art "both represent beauty," people are not satisfied with the former and seek the latter. This is because the latter can be more exalted, more passionate, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal and more universal than life.

Therefore, to understand people, to understand people's inner worlds, to discover the beauty of life, to discover the beauty of laboring people's inner worlds and especially to discover new beauty never before discovered by people -- this is the core of life that literary and art workers must live for and is also an important indication of their deep involvement with the depths of life.

The above three points represent the basic component of Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of "plunging into the thick of life." Historical experience of more than 40 years in literature and art shows that the principles of such an idea are compatible with objective realities and the laws of artistic creativity. They are therefore correct and scientific. We therefore must separate the original meaning of the slogan from certain subsequent one-sided misinterpretations and erroneous practices.

The question to be answered now is whether the slogan of "plunging into the thick of life" applies today. I believe that its fundamental spirit is still applicable. But certain concrete aspects of it must change with the changes in life. Which aspects should be changed?

First, we must change what has to do with the transformation of the world outlook. Today, most literary and art workers are part of the proletariat. Though the need remains for the transformation of the world outlook as far as most people are concerned, it is no longer a question of changing the stand but is chiefly a matter having to do with the following three aspects: 1) raising the ability to understand the objective world, and bringing the subjective more in line with the objective; 2) overcoming some nonproletarian ideas in one's world outlook; and 3) improving the ability to appreciate artistic and aesthetic judgment. This represents one of the components at the core of the world outlook of writers and artists. Only in this way can we keenly perceive the beautiful things originally existing in life. Just taking a correct stand is a far cry from being an artist. In the past, this was not adequately stressed and was even neglected, and did not seem to be the main aspect of the effort to transform the world outlook. This is wrong. Therefore, what is called the "transformation of the world outlook" today is essentially the same type of transformation perceived by laboring people. The problem of changing the stand still exists for an extremely small number of people, especially some young persons. If we fail to take note of this change and still insist on the previous kind of transformation specially imposed on intellectuals, then we would not only find ourselves running counter to the realities of today but would inevitably turn the slogans, "ideological transformation" and "plunging into the thick of life," into excuses used by one group of people to discriminate against, criticize and exclude another group.

What is regrettable is that in the mid-1950's, after most of our literary and art workers had changed their stand to that of the proletariat in their world outlook, a fairly large number of our comrades, including Comrade Mao Zedong himself, did not realistically see this change in time and continued to believe that the world outlook of most people was bourgeois, calling them "bourgeois elements" and insisting on their changing their stand and undergoing a thorough transformation. They ended up adopting compulsory methods in their approach.

The result was that literary and art workers were dealt one blow after another, seriously hampering the development of literary and artistic creativity.

A point worth noting is that even now some comrades still confine themselves to the old concepts, old ideas and old practices and are unwilling to make clear what the "transformation of the world outlook" calls for in light of actual conditions. Instead, they continue to hold that literary and art workers still confront "the change of stand as a primary problem." They stress that this is "a task of primary importance" and "a fundamental task." We can't help regarding this as a manifestation of an ossified state of mind. Of course, even today the problem of the stand remains with an extremely small number of people. This is nothing strange. There is no need to universally impose on literary and art workers the task of "ideological remolding" with the change of stand as its core. Some comrades do not understand the importance of the world outlook in creativity and go to another extreme. They hold that today there is also no need for the transformation of the world outlook in regard to general consciousness. The only task in plunging into the thick of life is to collect material. This is also not right. Everyone must undergo transformation, because there is no end to life's changes. To bring our subjective selves into line with objective realities, we must continue to undergo transformation. This process is endless.

Second, there have been changes in the scope, targets and ingredients of life. Life today is more wide-ranging, richer and more complicated than before. Social conflicts also differ. The exploiting class no longer exists as a class. Class struggle is no longer the main conflict of society. Various aspects of life are undergoing changes. The scope of people involved has also grown to an unprecedented scale. The targets of praise in the past were mostly confined to workers, peasants and soldiers. Today, cadres and intellectuals can all become targets of praise. The life of workers, peasants and soldiers has also changed. This has created a vast world for writers and artists plunging into the thick of life and has provided a foundation of unusually rich lives for a hundred flowers to blossom in literature and art. If we continue to interpret life in very narrow terms and consider that life only involves a major struggle, class struggle and line struggle for workers, peasants and soldiers, and that other lives are not part of the real life and other persons cannot be counted on for praise, we would be naturally restricting the activity of literary and art workers, making the path for creativity increasingly narrow.

Of course, we must not use the change in life today as an excuse not to go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and not to get deeply involved in the heat of today's new life of modernization or even say things like "there is no change in life," "life is everywhere," "there is just no need to further raise the slogan of plunging into the thick of life," or "the slogan of plunging into the thick of life was originally wrong," and so forth. If we do so, we are also wrong. Today, the workers, peasants and soldiers on the forefront of production and reform are still the mainstay of the people and are also the main force in the modernization effort. Literature and art must continue to energetically extol them. This is determined by the nature of socialist literature and art. Literary and art workers must continue to plunge into the thick of life and go into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and into the depths of heated struggle.

We must not only adhere to a series of basic principles in plunging into the thick of life but also continuously develop its concrete ingredients in light of actual conditions. Only this is a scientific attitude. And only this can give the slogan of "plunging into the thick of life" greater vitality and make it our party's scientific guideline for the literary and art campaign.

GENG BIAO COMMEMORATES DEATH OF ZUO QUAN

HK031001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 5

[Article by Geng Biao [5105 7374]: "As Brilliant as the Sun and the Moon, His Noble Spirit Will Last Forever -- Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Death of Comrade Zuo Quan for His Country"]

[Text] Shortly after Comrade Zuo Quan died a heroic death. In memory of him, Comrade Zhu De composed a poem reading: "Shedding his blood in defense of the motherland, a famous general died a martyr for his country. The imperishable noble spirit of the Taihang Mountains will spread through all ages, leaving flowers in full bloom everywhere in Qingzhang." How time flies! Come to think of it, 40 years have already passed. Now the days when China was sunk in misery have gone forever but the noble spirit of Comrade Zuo Quan, which was normal and yet great enough to fill heaven and earth, will still live in the great cause of rejuvenating the nation and will be carried forward rather than die out with the passage of time.

Comrade Zuo Quan was an exemplary member of the CCP, a hero of the Chinese nation, a militarist of the proletariat and an outstanding general of the People's Army. He ardently loved the motherland and was loyal to the party. He was sincere and honest. He was expert in military affairs and in mapping out strategy and thus performed outstanding feats. While commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of Zuo Quan, we must publicize the life story of Zuo Quan and spread his revolutionary spirit so as to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

A People's Hero Who Had a Red Heart Completely Dedicated to the Party and the Country

Comrade Zuo Quan was born in a peasant family in 1905 in Huangmaoling of Dongchongpu of Liling County in Hunan Province. He and I came from the same village, and we lived 20 li apart. In his boyhood, he was already fervently patriotic. In 1915, Yuan Shikai accepted the "twenty-one demands" of national betrayal and humiliation. Zuo Quan, who studied in a primary school at that time, quickly wrote in anger such posters as "never forget the May 9th national humiliation" and "recall the May 9th national hatred," inviting his fellow pupils to stick them everywhere. As a middle school student, he enthusiastically sought the truth of saving the country and the people, read progressive newspapers and periodicals and studied social science. Through the victory of the Russian October Revolution, he saw the "dawn of a new era" and was resolved to dedicate himself to transforming Chinese society. In winter 1923, he was admitted to the Guangzhou Military Martial Arts School (the martial arts training school of the Hunan army). In August the next year, he was transferred to study in the sixth brigade of the first term of the Whampoa Military Academy. He supported the propositions of Dr Sun Yat-sen and took part in the eastern expedition to suppress Chen Jiongming. Under the education and influence of the CCP, Comrade Zuo Quan fostered lofty communist ideals. In February 1925, he was admitted into the CCP through the recommendation of Comrade Chen Geng. I was informed by the comrades in the Whampoa Military Academy that during his study in the academy, Zuo Quan was simple and frugal as well as hardworking and seldom went sight-seeing. He concentrated all his energy and time on his study and training and he did so exceedingly well in his study and training that he was praised by Comrade Zhou Enlai as an outstanding student. After graduating from the first term of the Whampoa Military Academy, he was sent to the Soviet Union to study. He first studied in the Dr Sun Yat-sen University and then in the military university. After graduation in 1930, he returned home and was assigned to work in the Red Army of the central revolutionary base. He successively assumed the posts of instructor of the military academy of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Red Army, combat staff officer, combat section chief and chief of staff of the officer department of the general headquarters of the first front army of the Red Army and political instructor and the concurrent commander of the 15th army of the Red Army. In 1933 he was transferred to be chief of staff of the first front army group of the Red Army. He was 28 years old at that time.

After the Red Army reached northern Shaanxi Province on the 25,000-li Long March in 1936, he was acting commander of the first front army group of the Red Army. In 1937 when the war of resistance against Japan broke out, the Red Army was reorganized into the Eighth Route Army and Zuo Quan took the post of deputy chief of staff of the reorganized Red Army.

Viewed from the experience of the posts which Comrade Zuo Quan assumed, he was always in the People's Army and never left wars for a moment. He spent all his lifetime amid gunfire and the smoke of gunpowder. Whether in the struggle of the Red Army against a number of "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the KMT troops in the central revolutionary base or in the 25,00-li Long March which had to undergo thousands of crags and torrents and, whether in leading the army eastward to cross the Huang He or in fighting successively in different areas behind the enemy lines in the Taihang Mountains, Comrade Zuo Quan maintained, from start to finish, a high-level sense of responsibility and initiative. He defied hard work and assiduously worked day in and day out. Staff officers were allowed to be on night duty in shifts but he was on the night shift every day. He handled and gave consideration to all matters big and small in reading battlefield reports of the various localities, drawing up orders and checking on work. On such prolonged intense and painstaking work, he never uttered a word of complaint and never asked for even a day of leave. His thoughts always turned to the cause of the party; hardly ever did he think of himself.

Comrade Zuo Quan was loyal to the party and firmly believed that the cause of the party would surely succeed and the revolution certainly be victorious. To win victories, he was faithful in the discharge of his duties. He obeyed the party's orders in doing everything. He would go wherever the party pointed and never declined or flinched from any appointments. He always charged ahead of his men, defying personal danger. He was as strong as iron and steel and as bold and powerful as lions and tigers. In June 1936, at the most critical juncture of the Quzizhen battle of Gansu Province which was waged by the first front army group of the Red Army, army group Acting Commander Zuo Quan and political instructor Nie Rongzhen personally went to the forward positions to give leadership and wiped out an enemy brigade at one fell swoop. In February 1938, when the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army was transferred from Lingfen to southeastern Shanxi Province, it encountered an enemy regiment in Fuscheng which was marching westward. In this critical situation, in complete disregard of his personal safety, he commanded the two sole remaining guards companies of the general headquarters and fought a fierce battle with the 3,000-strong enemy army and eventually headed off a disaster. In winter 1940, the latter stages of the 100-regiment campaign, in the Guanjianao battle, Comrade Zuo Quan assisted Comrade Peng Dehuai conducting operations. In order to exercise more effective leadership, he moved the command post closer and closer to the front, directed the troops in hand-to-hand combat with the enemy under a hail of bullets and won victory in the battle. In May 1942, the Japanese Army concentrated a 30,000-strong army and launched an unprecedentedly brutal mass "mopping-up" operation in a vain attempt to make a joint attack on the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army. At this critical moment, to protect the northern bureau of the CCP Central Committee, the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army and Comrade Peng Dehuai in their attempt to break through a tight encirclement, Comrade Zuo Quan directed the covering force in the fighting. While several thousand people benefited by this action and were out of danger, unfortunately, he died a heroic death at the age of 37.

Comrade Zuo Quan's loyalty to the cause of the party was also manifested in the fact that he would never waver in the slightest, no matter how adverse the circumstances. In 1933, Wang Ming gained the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and created the third stage of "left" opportunist rule in the agrarian revolution of the CCP. Organizationally, Wang Ming and his ilk pursued an extremely sectarian cadre policy which struck blows at revolutionary cadres and enlarged the scope for the elimination of counterrevolutionaries in a big way. In the 1932 campaign for the elimination of counterrevolutionaries, Zuo Quan was framed as having joined a Trotskyite organization and disciplinary action was taken against him; that is, he was placed on probation within the party.

At that time, he repeatedly affirmed his stand to the party but the CCP Central Committee at that time did not believe him. However, he consistently worked hard for the party rather than blamed the party for this and throughout did not vacillate in his firm belief in the revolutionary cause of the party. As his subordinates, many of us did not have any idea about this matter and also did not perceive that he was a man who had been wronged and subjected to an unredressed injustice. It was not until December 1941 that Comrade Zuo Quan wrote a letter to the CCP Central Committee saying: "In recalling my experience, I was admitted to the party in February in Guangzhou and went to Moscow in the winter the very same year. Nearly 17 years have elapsed since I returned home in June 1930 and went to the Soviet areas in November of the same year. During this period, I have never deviated from the party even one step and have always been educated and trained by the party. I have lived within the party and done inner-party work." "During this period, I have never committed errors which are harmful to the party and also I have never wavered in whatever circumstances of struggle and never bowed to hardship and difficulties. I have been neither content with temporary ease and comfort nor inactive and dispirited. I have been working for the party with utter devotion and struggling for the line of the party. Although my ability is very small and I have not made any significant contributions and there are still quite a few weaknesses in my work, I flatter myself that I have been faithful to the party and conscientious and active in my work.... I am neither dejected nor discouraged.... I have always taken comfort in the fact that true gold fears no fire, that the party has assigned me work to do, that I will vindicate myself and redress this injustice in both struggle and work and that the day will come when the truth will prevail in the end." A communist must stand the test and endure being wronged by others. He must be openhearted and aboveboard, loyal and enthusiastic and must take the overall interests into account. Comrade Zuo Quan has set an example in this respect with his lofty party spirit.

A Militarist Who Was Theoretically Accomplished and Practically Experienced

Comrade Zuo Quan was a rare military talent of the CCP. He was highly accomplished in military and political theory and highly experienced in practical struggle. He was earnest and down-to-earth, worked hard and practically on the one hand, and was diligent and eager to learn and good at summing up experience on the other hand, and thus made great contributions in the fighting and building of our army, and particularly in such fields as military theory, strategy and tactics, the work of staff officers and logistics. For this reason, Comrade Zhou Enlai praised Zuo Quan as "a militarist who is both theoretically accomplished and practically experienced."

In the various revolutionary wars, Comrade Zuo Quan displayed his brilliant ability to command. In February 1932, the central Red Army launched the Huangpo campaign. Zuo Quan called divisional and regimental commanders together to study battle plans and together with them, he went to the high mountains and dense forests of the areas of Dengxianqiao, Dalongping, Jiaohu and Huoyuan to conduct an on-the-spot terrain reconnaissance and to set up ambush positions. He disposed troops and firepower for the battle in a very meticulous and well-conceived way. The arrogant and imperious but stupid 52d and 59th enemy divisions went deep into the "pockets" which our troops had set up beforehand, being completely unaware of the trap. In this battle, two enemy divisions were annihilated and the divisional commanders Li Ming and Chen Shiji were captured alive. In April 1932, the central Red Army formed the Eastern Route Army and Zuo Quan led the 15th Army of the Red Army as the vanguard unit. In the decisive battle along Nanjing and Tianbao, he led the 44th Division in a feint toward Taolinqiao but actually fought his way across the Xiang Jiang and, full of valor and vigor, the division thrust into the right flank of the enemy and completely defeated them, thus enabling the Red Army to follow up the victory by capturing Zhangzhou. In the Long March, Comrade Zuo Quan was frequently up with the vanguard units, directing the fighting. He made tremendous contributions in the battles and operations which had a vital bearing on the overall situation, such as the speedy crossing of the Wu Jiang, the lightning-quick capture of Luding, the successful crossing of the great grasslands and the successful surmounting of the natural barrier of Lazikou.

After the Long March ended in northern Shaanxi Province, Comrade Zuo Quan and Political Commissar Nie Rongzhen commanded the Quzizhen engagement and the famous Shanchengbao campaign. In the Shanchengbao campaign, with a firepower of 13 companies and by making use of the night, we completely wiped out an enemy brigade of the main 78th Division of Hu Zongnan in 5 hours of fierce fighting and thus ended the second revolutionary civil war. After the war of resistance against Japan broke out, Zuo Quan went eastward to cross the Hunag He and led the headquarters of the Eighth Route Army to penetrate the enemy's rear areas in north China and assisted Commander in Chief Zhu De and Deputy Commander in Chief Peng Dehuai in resolutely implementing the brilliant decisions of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, arousing the broad masses of soldiers and civilians to carry out guerrilla warfare independently with the initiative in their own hands and in establishing various basis to resist Japanese aggression in north China. All this dealt heavy blows at the Japanese aggressors and Zuo Quan thus rendered meritorious service to upholding the war of resistance against Japan in north China.

Comrade Zuo Quan had for long years been chief of staff of the high-ranking formations of our army and participated in the drawing up of plans for the work of army building and in the commanding of many major campaigns. He was one of the outstanding chiefs of staff of our army. In the early stages of the war of resistance against Japan, the troops expanded at a rapid pace and the various anti-Japanese base areas were carved up and blockaded and thus the work of the headquarters had to be speedily strengthened. Therefore, in winter 1938, Zuo Quan personally called a conference of the chiefs of staff of southeastern Shanxi Province, summed up our army's experience in headquarters work and, in the light of the actual conditions and the needs of our troops at that time, formulated regulations regarding the headquarters work of the Eighth Route Army. After the conference, he personally established and perfected the various professional departments of the headquarters and clearly defined the powers and responsibilities, worked out programs and set up requirements for them. Moreover, he earnestly practiced and vigorously grasped the implementation of what he advocated.

In order to train between battles and heighten the combat effectiveness of the troops, Comrade Zuo Quan wrote such articles as "Combat Drilling Work of the Eighth Route Army" and "Military Education of New Soldiers" and in them he put forth the drilling principles, such as the integration of theory with practice, the carrying out of battle drill against Japanese aggression with certain aims in mind, the measure of smaller quantity but better quality, and the conduct of thoroughgoing political work. In winter 1940, the Eighth Route Army for the first time held a conference on logistics. At the meeting, Comrade Zuo Quan made a report entitled "On the Building of Logistics of Our Army." At a meeting which was held a little later after the conference, he also delivered a report entitled "Various Aspects of Logistics." Zuo Quan also personally set up the Huangyadong firearms factory in Licheng County and thus made contributions to the expansion of the sources of weapons and ammunition of our army.

The beginning of the war of resistance against Japan was a great turning point in history. The Eighth Route Army was confronted with a new enemy, new situation and new tasks. It was necessary to find solutions to the problems in the light of the actual conditions of the troops; problems such as how to implement the decisions and directives of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong and how to unify the cadres' understanding of the new strategy and principles; how to shift from giving priority to mobile warfare to giving priority to guerrilla warfare; how to train the troops and how to do a good job in logistics work, and so on, under the new conditions. Under the direct leadership of Comrades Zhu De and Peng Dehuai, Comrade Zuo Quan did a lot of creative work. At that time, some comrades planned to concentrate our troops to wage mobile warfare in a big way when the time was not yet ripe. This was detrimental to the implementation of the strategy and principles of the CCP Central Committee.

To counter this situation, while the troops were studying the works of Comrade Mao Zedong, such as "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan" and "On Protracted War," Comrade Zuo Quan gave many coaching lectures to the cadres in the light of the battlefields in north China. In his article "From the Killing of Lieutenant-General A Bu to the Present Siege of the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei Border Areas Waged by the Invading Enemy," he made detailed deliberations on the various factors for the defeat of the Japanese invading enemy and the victory of our army in the Laiyuan battle and emphatically pointed out that in military terms, what was important was that it was the result of implementing the operational principle that "what is fundamental is guerrilla warfare but we must not slacken our efforts to wage mobile warfare under favorable circumstances." In order to implement the strategy and principles of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Zuo Quan made an extensive study of the problems of tactics and wrote such treatises as "Problems of Tactics," "Ambush Tactics," "A Year of Mopping-up and Antimopping-up Operations" and "Wage a Struggle Against the Enemy's Policy of 'Nibbling' at Our Country's Territory." These treatises and directives effectively improved the tactical level of the troops and played a great role in upholding the war of resistance against Japan in north China.

In the prolonged revolutionary wars, whether in organizing and directing battles or in engaging in the various types of military construction, Comrade Zuo Quan adhered to taking dialectical materialism and historical materialism as guidance, and in the light of the actual conditions of both sides -- the enemy and ourselves -- studied and analyzed problems, sought the laws governing them, found solutions to them, and raised and expounded them to the higher plane of theory. In the general headquarters in Yunyang, Zuo Quan compiled QING BAO [INFORMATION] No 1 and personally wrote the instruction: "It is hereby announced that the captured materials have been compiled and will be distributed among you for your further study." He always carefully studied any documents and publications which were captured from the enemy and the materials of the enemy and puppet regime which were obtained through various ways and means and at the same time, in the light of the experiences and lessons of our army and through making an analysis of the conditions of both sides -- the enemy and ourselves -- he explored the laws and defined countermeasures. During this state, Zuo Quan frequently summed up and commented on the military movements in the war of resistance against Japan in north China every fortnight or every month and systematically discussed some major problems concerning the struggles against the enemy. In his famous article "A Year of Mopping-up and Antimopping-up Operations," Comrade Zuo Quan summarized the situation of struggling against the "mopping-up" operations in the various anti-Japanese bases in north China and introduced the principles and characteristics of the "mopping-up" operations of the Japanese invaders, and summed up six experiences in the struggle of our army for winning victories in the "antimopping-up" operations. In the article "Wage a Struggle Against the Enemy's Policy of 'Nibbling' at Our Country's Territory," he discussed, in an overall manner, the problems existing in the struggle against the policy of "nibbling" at our country's territory and the concrete solutions to these problems. Comrade Zuo Quan still organized inspection tours of the general headquarters and went to the southern Hebei and Hebei-Shandong-Henan revolutionary bases to help the armies run short-term training courses, to spread and exchange experiences and to train cadres. Based on his study and summarization of the practical experience in the revolutionary wars and taking Marxism as the weapon, he wrote the article "On the Principles of Military Thinking" and repeatedly expounded the following principles of operation with a large amount of convincing material, such as "the essence of all wars is the continuation of political struggle"; "all strategy and tactics move forward by depending on the various economic conditions of that society and on the productive forces of the various classes for existence"; "the most important factor which determines wars is man"; "political work cannot but be the lifeline of the army"; and "we must understand all strategy and tactics with a dialectical perspective and in addition, create new strategy and tactics with dialectical methods in our practical struggle."

Another characteristic of Comrade Zuo Quan in his military career was to start by making a political analysis, paying close attention to the relationship between military matters on the one hand and political and economic matters on the other hand, and to put military work in a proper position in the overall situation. In the large number of his own military works, whether in dealing with the struggle against the "mopping-up" operations and against the policy of "nibbling" at our country's territory or with tactics, training and logistics, he always took the political aspects into account rather than considering military matters as they stood. In his article "The Eighth Route Army Which Has Upheld the War of Resistance Against Japan for 2 Years," of the five reasons for our army's achieving great successes which he analyzed, the first four were topics dealing with politics. In talking about the struggle against the policy of "nibbling" at our country's territory, he emphatically explained that "it is necessary to organically coordinate our various forces, various organizations and various forms of struggle and bring the strength of overall struggle into play." In discussing the military education of new soldiers, he gave wide coverage to the matter of political education. He pointed out: "It is impossible to train, in a short period of time, large batches of new soldiers into militarily skilled soldiers and enable them to participate in battles by relying exclusively on military education. It is necessary to combine it with thoroughgoing political and with appropriate military and political work."

Comrade Zuo Quan was diligent and eager to learn and had great understanding. In his early years when he studied in the Whampao Military Academy, the Dr Sun Yat-sen University and the military university in Moscow, he did exceedingly well in his studies. In the war years, although he was burdened with pressing military duties and busily engaged in military affairs, he diligently studied late at night and he always had a book in his hand like before. While in the central revolutionary base in Jiangxi Province, I borrowed from him the military works of Clausewitz and Fu Long Zhi [0126 7893 5347], which were hand-written copies of his own translations. He enjoined me to hand in to him any books captured from the enemy in battles. His reading range was very wide. Apart from the telegram directives and works of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, he often read and studied the foreign language edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin," "Series of the Soviet Red Army" and the German's "On New Tactics," the Japanese Army's books with contents concerning "mopping-up operations" and strengthening public order" and the collected works of Zeng Guofan and Zuo Zongtang. Having great learning, when making a report or giving a lecture to the cadres, Comrade Zuo Quan was able to make his talks cheerful and humorous as well as interesting and absorbing. In talking about battles, he could narrate the course of a battle from beginning to end in an orderly and vivid manner; in talking about study, he could copiously quote authoritative works and explain the profound in simple terms. He enjoyed the great respect and popular support of the cadres and soldiers.

A Public Servant of Society Who Immersed Himself Quietly in Hard Work Rather Than Seeking High Positions and Personal Gains

In regard to material enjoyment, Comrade Zuo Quan "sought neither fame nor wealth" and never set his mind on personal gain. He did not have the slightest private savings nor any property. He took the gravest responsibility in the cause of the liberation of the nation and the people and spared no efforts in the performance of his duty for the Chinese people.

Comrade Zuo Quan had studied in the Soviet Union for 5 years and assumed high-ranking positions in the army but he never turned up his nose at others because he himself had eaten foreign bread. Still less did he ask for special preferential treatment in life because he himself had assumed high-ranking leading positions.

In the days when he was in the central revolutionary base, when he was assigned to teach, he performed his teaching tasks in real earnest; when he was appointed to be a political instructor, he tried hard to transmit the party's decisions down to the army; and when he was transferred to be chief of staff of the general headquarters, he did his utmost to discharge his responsibility. On the extremely hard and difficult Long March, in the busy and intense forward general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army, he never showed weariness and carelessness. Comrade Zuo Quan was an outstanding cadre who assiduously and consistently struggled for more than 10 years and always concentrated all his energy and time on his work, and a public servant of society who fused himself with the revolutionary tasks which he shouldered.

Comrade Zuo Quan was a man of few words, calm, modest and amiable. Under no circumstances had he ever tried to push himself forward. Although he had very great military ability and knew a lot about the staff officer profession, sometimes he would ask his subordinates to read the texts of telegrams and drafts of circulars which he had drawn up and solicited opinions from them. In writing articles, he would, of his own accord, also consult the comrades and editors who were well experienced. People remembered that in telling them of the Shanchenbao campaign and the Fucheng engagement he had talked about his comrades in arms, the troops under his command and the rank and file soldiers but had never uttered a word about himself.

The work of the chief of staff involves the interests of all quarters concerned. The failure to attend to and properly handle any links in the work will directly interfere with the execution of orders and the implementation of deployments. Comrade Liu Bocheng said that in doing the work of a staff officer, it was necessary to be meticulous in one's work and bold in one's actions and to put up with being bullied and scolded. It was not easy to be a staff officer. During his office tenure as chief of staff, Comrade Zuo Quan managed to arrange all types of work in an orderly manner and handle it well, whether it concerned the relationship between the higher and lower levels or the relationship between the different departments. He never lost his temper. At ordinary times, he made few remarks. While at meetings, he did not express his views rashly but once he took the floor, he would be able to grasp the key points and express his views in a well-organized manner. All of us admired him very much. During the days when they were in the Red Army, he got along with Comrade Nie Rongzhen quite well. While in the forward general headquarters of the Eight Route Army, he highly esteemed Commander in Chief Zhu and Deputy Commander in Chief Peng and resolutely carried out their orders and directives. On matters of major importance, he always asked them for instructions rather than taking unauthorized actions. Commander in Chief Zhu and Deputy Commander in Chief Peng had great confidence in him. The longer they were together, the more intimately they understood each other.

Comrade Zuo Quan cared for his subordinates and cherished the people. He was amiable, kind, sincere, frank and open with people. He cared for and cherished his subordinates far more than himself, always paid attention to their work, study and life and showed consideration for their difficulties. He was not excessively accommodating or indulgent toward his subordinates and neither did he dress others down in an oversimplified manner. The comrades who worked with him said that they did not remember Comrade Zuo Quan's ever losing his temper. Comrade Zuo Quan attached importance to doing a good job in relations between the army and the people and expressed deep concern for the suffering of the masses of people. He said that the clothes we wore, the food we ate and the ammunition we used to wipe out the enemy were all given by the civilians and that we should never forget the people and should safeguard the interests of the people. He always taught the troops to strictly observe mass discipline, economize on food and clothing, rely on their own efforts and ease the burden of the people in every possible way. When the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army was building a bridge for the people of Matian township, he conscientiously took part in labor except for when he was engaged in important official business.

Even to the last moment before he heroically laid down his life, he still thought of the safety of the masses of the people. Comrades who surrounded him recall: On 25 May, gunpowder smoke spread all over the place on the Shizi ridge at Matian, the enemy planes bombed in waves and artillery shells roared. The 10,000-plus-strong enemy army tightened the siege from all directions and launched an "iron-wall-surrounding" operation. The commander of the guard company anxiously tried to persuade Comrade Zuo Quan to move away to a safe zone. But the latter refused to do so. What Comrade Zuo Quan worried about was the safety of his troops and the masses of the people. Precisely at this moment, he found that there were still some fellow villagers on the nearby mountain who had not broken out of the encirclement. He ordered the commander of the guard company to immediately send his men to draw the enemy and save the fellow villagers from the encirclement. The northern bureau under the CCP Central Committee and the general headquarters eventually broke out of the encirclement and the fellow villagers were all saved. But it never occurred to us that Comrade Zuo Quan would be cut down by the blasts of the frenzied bomb explosions of the enemy. He died a glorious death at his post.

Comrade Zuo Quan heroically gave his life for his country. The three armed services wept bitterly and all the nation mourned for him. Comrades, whether at the front or in the rear, all shed tears of incomparable sorrow. Comrade Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, Liu Bochong, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Nie Rongzhen and others wrote articles and poems in memory of him. The people cherished his memory. A folk song of the Taihang Mountains goes: "The hometown of General Zuo Quan is Liling County in Hunan Province. He was an exemplary member of the CCP.... He expended all his energies for the country and the nation.... General Zuo Quan heroically gave his life for us, the common people.

In an article in memory of Zuo Quan, Comrade Liu Bochong and Deng Xiaoping said: "The best way to commemorate this is to march ahead along the path, crimson with the blood of the dead, march ahead towards the truth in which the dead and we have firm confidence rather than to hesitate in the pool of the blood of the dead." In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of Comrade Zuo Quan, we must see the important tasks with which we are charged and in the new historical stage, we must uphold the four basic principles, arouse ourselves, strengthen our confidence, go all out, and do a solid and practical job in all types of work. We must make new contributions in opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and in building our army into a still more powerful, modern and standardized revolutionary army. We must march forward to the great goal of turning China into a modern and powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country.

WANG ZHEN AT XINJIANG LAND SOCIETY INAUGURATION

OW031117 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional land society was formally inaugurated on 25 May. Wang Zhen, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Central Military Council Standing Committee and president of the Central Party School, received the representatives and addressed the inauguration meeting. Also present on the occasion were responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government.

The regional land society is a mass, academic organization formed by scientific and technological workers in Xinjiang. The society is responsible for land resources surveys, land planning and land management.

The meeting received a total of 27 academic theses. Some comrades read their theses at the meeting. The inauguration meeting elected the first council of the land society.

Representatives of concerned units of the autonomous region and concerned research and production departments of the various prefectures and autonomous prefectures also attended the meeting.

CENTRAL GREENING COMMITTEE HOLDS DISCUSSION

OWO30015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0016 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- The central greening committee recently invited comrades of some provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, PLA units and key cities and counties to hold a discussion meeting to analyze and study the development of the nationwide campaign for obligatory tree planting. The meeting also worked out the present task and the task for a certain period of time in the future. It called for making a sustained effort to deepen the campaign for obligatory tree planting.

To consolidate and develop the good situation in obligatory treeplanting, the central greening committee will at present and for a certain period of time in future firmly grasp the following work:

1. It is necessary to mobilize the masses and continue to publicize the campaign so as to continuously deepen people's understanding of the significance of the campaign for obligatory tree planting.
2. It is necessary to strengthen management and protection. It is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in all localities, institute detailed rules and regulations and laws and regulations governing management and set up a strict responsibility system.
3. It is necessary to grow saplings. Units concerned in all localities must make efforts to manage nurseries of young plants well to ensure the fulfillment of this year's sapling growing plan.
4. It is necessary to draw up a good plan. It is necessary to draw up a short-term plan for obligatory tree planting in accordance with the State Council's "Regulations on Launching a Nationwide Campaign for Obligatory Tree Planting" and the guidelines of adapting measures to local conditions, seeking truth from facts, stressing the main points and making a rational overall arrangement. It is necessary to carry out the plan in a planned way step by step.
5. It is necessary to train technical personnel now, when spring afforestation has just ended and rainy season afforestation has not yet begun.
6. The central greening committee must firmly grasp work in key cities and counties together with all provincial, municipal and autonomous region units concerned.
7. It is necessary for units concerned in all localities to check and accept the fulfillment of this year's task of obligatory tree planting and sum up and exchange experience.

WU LENGXI, ZHU MUZHI DISCUSS TELEVISION DRAMA

OWO31220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- The editorial departments of WENYI YANJIU [LITERATURE AND ART RESEARCH 2429 5669 4282 4496] and DIANSHI WENYI [TELEVISION LITERATURE AND ART 7193 6017 2429 5669] held a joint forum recently by inviting some of the television drama workers, movie and television drama commentators and television drama workers, movie and television drama commentators and researchers, writers, artists and leading personnel in Beijing to hold extensive discussions on the questions of promoting the creation of television dramas, improving the quality of television dramas and the artistic characteristics of television dramas.

Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; spoke at the forum. Wu Lengxi said: Television drama is a fledgling art that has developed in the past 2 years in our country. More than 100 television dramas are now being shown to the public annually. As a powerful instrument of propaganda, education and cultural recreation, television dramas have penetrated tens of thousands of homes impacting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. He said: The 1980's will be a period of vigorous development of television literature and art. He pointed out: In developing television drama, it is necessary: 1) to promote television drama creation; and 2) to strengthen critiques of television dramas.

In his speech, Zhu Muzhi stressed: The point of departure of our television literature and art is to satisfy the cultural needs of the masses. Our television literature and art must follow our own road with a national character. National characterization develops with time. Our country has its own national conditions and its national habits. We study and draw on the experience of foreign television literature and art in order to develop our own television literature and art even better. Zhu Muzhi also emphasized that efforts should be made to put into full play the superiority of planning and mutual coordination under the socialist system and to promote the development of the television undertakings in every way; the literary and art departments concerned on the other hand should develop themselves with this new artistic means -- television.

The forum lasted for 3 days. Among those who spoke at the meeting were Jin Shan, Zhao Xun, Su Yiping, Wu Zuguang, Hou Baolin, Li Zhun, Hong Minsheng, Wang Xiaowei, Ge Yang, Lan Tianye, Meng Weizai and Cai Xiang. They said that while television drama has been recognized by the public as a new comprehensive art and has shown its powerful vitality, it is still in the pioneering stage.

BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FIGURES -- China's total production of pork, beef and mutton in 1981 totaled 25.22 billion jin, and increase of 47.5 percent compared with 1978. Production of cow and goat milk increased 59.4 percent and of animal and poultry products and processed items for export more than 50 percent. In 1981 China was the world's largest exporter of hog bristle, hog intestines, rabbit meat, rabbit hair, honey, feathers and goat wool. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 May 82 OW]

ZHOU ZHIAN AT ANHUI CHILDREN'S DAY MEETING

OW032030 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] Today, over 1,000 well-dressed children from Hefei and other parts of the province gathered for a grand meeting at the Jianghuai theater to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial and Hefei Municipal CCP Committees, the standing committees of the provincial and municipal people's congresses, the provincial and municipal governments, the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, the provincial military district and the Hefei military subdistrict, including Zhou Zijian, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Junjie), Ying Yiquan, Wei Anmin and (Yang Yongliang). Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal children's work coordinating committees and the provincial and municipal children's health care and education committees. Wang Jiangong, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, attended the meeting on invitation.

Prior to the meeting, leading comrades of Anhui Province and Hefei municipality received representatives of Young Pioneers and instructors and teachers who were attending the meeting and had cordial conversations with them in the reception room.

At the meeting, Hu Kaiming, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech. On behalf of the party, government and PLA leaders in the province and the municipality, he extended festive greetings to the broad masses of children and conveyed cordial regards to the people's teachers and others who had worked hard to bring up the children for the motherland. He said: Children represent the hope and future of our country and people. They are the assets of the whole society. Training them to be useful persons is a task which has a direct bearing on the prosperity of our nation and the progress of the four modernizations. At present we should use the party's line, principles and policies as guidance in educating the broad masses of children to love the party, the motherland and socialism. At the same time, we should develop a sustained decorum and courtesy campaign centered on the "five stresses and four beauties" in depth and in breadth so as to train them into a new generation possessed of ideals, morals, knowledge and physical health.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Kaiming said: Party committees at all levels should put the work of children's education on their agenda and grasp it conscientiously so as to achieve results. Instructors of Young Pioneers, people's teachers and children's health care and education workers are gardeners cultivating young plants for the motherland, and must in particular do a good job in educating children. Your work is lofty, glorious and arduous. The party, the government and the people all respect your work and thank you for what you are doing.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CHILDREN'S DAY PARTY

OW030631 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] To celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day and to allow youths and children to have a jubilant festival, the provincial women's federation, the Fuzhou municipal women's federation and the Fuzhou municipal CYL committee today held garden party activities at Fuzhou's youth palace, cultural palace, (Nan) Park, (Yantaishan) Park, (Xihu) Park and other places. We came to the (Xihu) part to cover the activities.

Shortly after 1500, a ribbon-cutting ceremony was held for the launching of a so-called moon rocket, with (Ding Xiaolan), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation, presiding. Ren Manjun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, chairman of the provincial women's federation and president of the provincial children's fund society, cut the ribbon for the moon rocket launching. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Fuzhou municipal party committee and the Fuzhou municipal government, including Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Zhang Gexin, (Fang Yu), Wang Zhi, Hou Linzhou, He Minxue, Ren Manjun, (Lu Jinshui), Zheng Danfu, (Zhang Dizhou), You Dexin and others attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Also attending the ceremony were American friends and the children from Taiwan who came to settle down in the country. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, cordially met with these children.

FUJIAN'S YANG CHENGWU URGES USING MILITARY THEMES

OW032100 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The provincial federation of literary and art circles and the Fuzhou PLA units' political and cultural departments jointly held a forum on literary writing with military themes from 29 May to 1 June. Attending the forum were 45 writers, authors and editors from the province, from various prefectures and municipalities and from the Fuzhou PLA units.

Fuzhou PLA units Commander Yang Chengwu and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing received the comrades attending the forum. Comrade Yang Chengwu encouraged them to learn about life by going among the masses and to vigorously promote new people and new styles. He said: Both Fujian and Jiangxi are old revolutionary bases with abundant material concerning revolutionary struggle; much can be achieved here in writing works with historical themes.

Yang Chengwu and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing hoped that they all would continue to write works with military themes. They asked the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the writers in the various localities to help the contingent of PLA writers mature and said that they would welcome visits by writers to their units.

NANJING PLA UNITS VIEW READJUSTMENT OF MILITIA

OW031920 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units called a meeting in Jiaxing municipality from 29 to 31 May to sum up the experience in readjusting militia organs and to approve, after inspection, the readjusted militia organs.

Present at the meeting were Duan Fanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Zhang Yuhua, deputy political commissar; (Xu Wei), deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing PLA units; Liu Yaozong, deputy director of the political department; responsible persons of the Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangsu Provincial Military Districts and the Shanghai garrison command; and leading comrades of the various military subdistricts under Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shanghai.

During the meeting, 10 units, including the Jiaxing military subdistrict and the Jiaxing municipal people's armed forces department, described their experience in readjusting militia organs. Duan Fanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, made a summation report. The meeting read out the decision of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units commending 3 advanced military subdistricts and 14 county and municipal people's armed forces departments, including the Jinhua military subdistrict, the Jiaxing municipal people's armed forces department and the Jiande, Jiangshan and Huangyan County people's armed forces departments.

NANJING PLA UNITS URGE EMULATING LATE CADRE

OW031930 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units called a meeting on 2 June to report on the deeds of veteran cadre (Chen Leping), whose gift to his children was shell fragments embedded in his body.

Attending the report meeting were more than 2,500 cadres of regimental level and above from organs of the Nanjing PLA units and over 250 cadres of divisional level and above presently attending theoretical training in Nanjing. Li Baoqi, director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting. Also present were other leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, including First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang. Xiang Shouzhi, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, read out the decision of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units on launching activities to learn from Comrade (Chen Leping).

Comrade Du Ping spoke. He said: From Comrade (Chen Leping's) advanced deeds, we can see that he was a worthy veteran member of our party and a worthy veteran cadre of our army. He was a model of opposition to moral corruption and a model in building spiritual civilization. We should emulate him. Comrade Du Ping called on all units to vigorously publicize his deeds and emulate them.

JIANGSU MILITARY LEADERS CELEBRATE CHILDREN'S DAY

OW030627 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A literary and art soiree for children was held last night by the headquarters of the Nanjing PLA units. Guo Linxiang, Du Ping, Deng Yue, Wang Jingmin, (Chen Dejian), (Guo Jinlin), (Zhou Deli), Li Baoqi and other responsible comrades of the Nanjing units joined more than 500 children in celebrating Children's Day.

At the soiree the military leaders cordially met with the child care workers of the headquarters' kindergarten and presented gifts to the children. First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang, Political Commissar Du Ping, and Director of the units' Political Department Li Baoqi spoke, extending greetings to the children and cordial regards to the instructors of the kindergarten. After the speeches, the military leaders and the children watched a movie.

SHANDONG ESTABLISHES TAIWAN COMPATRIOT PARTY

SK031014 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The first provincial representatives meeting of Taiwan compatriots opened in Jinan on the morning of 2 June. The Shandong provincial Taiwan compatriot fellowship party will be officially established during the meeting. Attending the meeting were representatives from circles throughout the province, including those who left Taiwan for the mainland of the motherland in their early years, those who returned on the eve of the liberation of the country and those who returned to settle down in their native land in recent years.

Gao Keting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee, he extended warm congratulations to the meeting and kind regards to the representatives and all the Taiwan compatriots in the province. Also attending the meeting were Zhou Zhijun, Liu Zhongqian, Zhou Xingfu and Wang Zhe.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO URGES DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTION

OW260458 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by ZHEJIANG RIBAO commentator: "Act as Master in Conscientiously Discussing the Draft Constitution"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's resolution, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress has adopted a "resolution to conscientiously study and discuss the 'draft revised constitution of the PRC' in the whole province."

All people in the province are requested to take positive steps to exercise their democratic rights and study and discuss the draft revised constitution in all seriousness and with political zeal by acting as masters of the country.

Some comrades hold that drawing up the constitution is something for higher authority, while discussing the draft revised constitution is a matter that "has nothing to do with them." As everyone knows, our country is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The people are the masters of the country, and all power belongs to the people. As the saying goes, "everyone has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country." Discussion of the draft revised constitution by the people throughout the country is precisely a manifestation of the sacred right the state has bestowed on every citizen. By discussing the draft revised constitution, the people are taking concrete action to be concerned about, and take part in, state affairs and to exercise their rights as the masters of their country. They should highly value their democratic rights and truly act as the masters of the country. In the meantime, it should be noted that discussing the draft revised constitution is another realistic and profound education in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. During the 10 years of internal disorder, because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing company unscrupulously trampled on the fundamental law of our country, the people were deprived of their basic power, with neither guarantee of the normal environment for their labor, work and study nor guarantee for the safety of their lives and property. During that period, the Chinese nation suffered a serious disaster. We should firmly bear in mind this tragic historical experience. When the law is strictly enforced, the country will be in good order and the people will live a peaceful life. By taking part in the discussion of the country's fundamental law, we will enhance our sense of responsibility as the masters of the country and heighten our consciousness of defending and observing the constitution. In that case, we will be able to further grasp the basic spirit and contents of the constitution, dare to struggle against any act in violation of it and see to it that it is thoroughly put into practice.

In the opinion of other comrades, outstanding tasks are too numerous and too heavy, such as the present work of striking at severe criminal offenses in the economic sphere, the general census, industrial and agricultural production and various tasks in other fields. Under these circumstances, how can we spare time and effort to discuss the draft revised constitution? This opinion is also wrong. It is a fact that we have many heavy tasks, but studying and discussing the draft revised constitution is a very important matter concerning the further improvement of our country's fundamental law. When this important matter is grasped, the people's revolutionary spirit will be enhanced, the enthusiasm of cadres and masses will be aroused and work in all fields will be promoted. For this reason, party committees and governments at all levels must include this important matter in their agenda and seriously strengthen their leadership in this regard.

To successfully lead and organize the people throughout the province to discuss the draft revised constitution, party and government leading comrades at all levels should play a leading role in studying and discussing it. They should do their best to achieve greater and better results in the study to set an example for the masses in studying and discussing the draft revised constitution. Party committees and governments at all levels should go all out to train backbone propagandists, do well in organizing propaganda contingents and give full play to the role of propagandists and reporters at all levels, so that the basic spirit and contents of the draft revised constitution will be known to every family and understood by everyone. In addition, all propaganda media should be used to develop a multifaceted, dynamic and vigorous propaganda campaign in close connection with the people's study and discussion of the draft revised constitution. We should see to it that a real high tide is reached in such study and discussion in our province.

REN ZHONGYI GREET'S GUANGDONG CHILDREN, WORKERS

HK311446 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Summary] "This afternoon the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee invited the representatives of 80 outstanding juveniles and children and 20 outstanding workers and instructors engaging in juvenile and children's work in Guangzhou and Foshan municipalities to the provincial CCP committee building as guests. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Wang De and Yin Linping, earnestly met this group of guests and sincerely held a forum with them. They also presented books and stationery to them as gifts for International Children's Day."

At 1500, juveniles and children and workers and instructors engaging in juvenile and children's work happily came to the building of the provincial CCP committee by special cars and were warmly welcomed and received. Representatives of juveniles and children presented red scarfs and small scientific, technological and handicraft products to leading comrades to extend their respect for revolutionaries of the older generation. Representatives of juveniles and children reported the results in learning from Lei Feng and in establishing new customs to the province's leading comrades. "On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial government and the provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the forum, extending seasonal greetings to the children and respect and comfort to the representatives of workers and instructors engaging in juvenile and children's work who have worked hard to train a younger generation. He encouraged all juveniles and children in our province to learn from Lei Feng, establish new customs, penetratingly launch the 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign, consolidate and develop the results of the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign, firmly remember the trust placed in them by the party and the people, strive to diligently study science and culture and become a new generation which has ideals, morality, knowledge and good health."

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government also had their pictures taken with the children.

NANFANG RIBAO VIEWS HANDLING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK011421 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in the Leadership"]

[Text] Since news of serious economic criminal activities such as the case of Wang Zhong, the four antismuggling patrol boats and the anticontraband personnel was published in the newspapers, people have been very much concerned with the development of Haifeng County's efforts in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Obviously, they are not only paying attention to the struggle waged in some individual districts and units, but also to the general situation of the province and the future of the struggle.

What, then, is the situation in Haifeng? The report on how the Haifeng County CCP Committee leads the struggle, which is published in this newspaper today, has given us a clear picture. The ongoing struggle in Haifeng County is developing steadily and the Haifeng County CCP Committee is resolute in waging the struggle to the end. It is indeed encouraging to see this happen in a place where smuggling once ran rampant. Thus, we can see how important it is to strengthen leadership over the struggle.

It is the demand of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee that this struggle must be waged to the end, and this is also the desire of the broad rank of cadres and the masses. The Haifeng County CCP Committee has made up its mind to deal blows at criminal economic activities amid struggle and its resolution is confirmed by practice. "The Resolution on Dealing Severe Blows at Criminals Who Have Seriously Undermined the Economy" issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council has ideologically equipped the county CCP committee and provided it a powerful weapon for the struggle. Since the case of Wang Zhong, the four antismuggling patrol boats and the anticontraband personnel was exposed, the county CCP committee members have sharpened their vigilance and cleared their minds.

The determination and the clear-cut stand of the broad ranks of cadres and the masses displayed during the struggle has encouraged the county CCP committee members. This has helped them define a guiding principle and establish an objective of struggle, that is, that the struggle must be waged over a long period of time so as to strive for a complete success, and that they must not slacken their vigilance, withdraw perfunctorily and give up halfway.

The "resolution" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council pointed out that this struggle "is related to the success and failure of the socialist modernization of our country and to the rise and fall of our party and our country," and that "the whole party must have a clear mind, maintain sharp vigilance, seek unity of thinking and take concerted action and we must not treat this lightly and do whatever we think is right." It is obvious that the resolution of the Haifeng County CCP Committee is founded on the basis of having a thorough understanding of the seriousness and necessity of the struggle and it proceeds from the basic interests of the party and the people.

A practical step is better than a dozen guiding principles. After we have made up our mind, we need forceful measures. The Haifeng County CCP Committee understands that the cadres and the masses will evaluate its resolution in waging the struggle by evaluating whether or not it is resolute in implementing the "resolution" of the Central Committee, whether or not it has a clear-cut stand, whether or not the leaders of the county CCP committee personally take part in the struggle and stand at the forefront and whether or not it dares to tackle serious cases such as Wang Zhong's. In this regard, the Haifeng County CCP Committee has not let the masses down. With the powerful support and coordination of the personnel working in the provincial and district offices, the county CCP committee has made an overall plan, stressed the main points and grasped the major cases from beginning to end. They have overcome difficulties one by one, frequently analyzed the situation and the details of the cases, exploited the victories and incessantly waged the struggle in a thorough manner. People involved in handling these cases are cadres who have good political qualities, who are good at carrying out investigations and research and using their heads and who are resolute in waging the struggle to the end. As a result, the criminals have been frightened and the masses are encouraged. There has been a turn for the better in the social order and in the work style of the party. It is obvious to all that work in agriculture, industry and fishery has been resumed and has developed. Thus, people are convinced that in dealing severe blows at serious economic criminal activities, what we need is an unswerving determination and we should proceed steadily in a seek-truth-through-facts manner instead of doing everything on a grand and spectacular scale. People are also convinced that the enthusiasm displayed by the cadres and the masses in the course of the struggle will in turn promote production and economic development. It is obvious that waging the struggle is supplementary to developing production and enlivening the economy. The leaders of the Haifeng County CCP Committee have correctly handled the relationship between grasping struggle well and grasping production well.

The struggle must be waged in depth and the tasks are arduous; our responsibilities are very heavy. This is the situation in Haifeng County and in the whole province. Dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under the new historical conditions of the socialist society in our country. In waging this struggle, we must not only carry out meticulous and serious investigations of economic criminals, but must also educate the party members and the cadres to adhere to the purity of communism and to oppose degeneration so that everybody will enhance their vigilance against the corruption by capitalist ideology and heighten their awareness in adhering to the four basic principles. This is something of profound significance. In individual units, there may not be any major cases. However, every district and every unit should, without exception, grasp antidegeneration education of all party-members and cadres. The existing problem is that the localities and units where serious economic criminal cases are more concentrated do not devote major efforts to strengthening the leadership over the struggle. They are afraid of difficulties and are lax in leadership, and thus some offenders run rampant.

These offenders cherish illusions and some of them even go as far as carrying on with their criminal activities. Thus, we can see that it is imperative for us to further strengthen leadership and firmly grasp the struggle and deal resolute blows at criminals in major cases. We must promptly overcome all difficulties so that the struggle will be waged in a penetrating manner. Moreover, we must devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work, encouraging healthy trends, combating unhealthy trends, and building socialist spiritual civilization. Regarding this aspect, there are some weak links existing in the Haifeng County CCP Committee, and this must be handled by strengthening the leadership. We must pay special attention to the fact that this antidegeneration struggle is, for the leaders at all levels and for the broad masses of party members, in essence, a serious and profound consolidation of the party organization. Thus, we must incessantly enhance our consciousness.

The masses observe the leaders' determination and actions. Comrades who are in the leadership position must not let the masses and the cadres down. If we are still probing into the art of leading the struggle and are accumulating experiences, then we must not be hesitant in making up our mind to wage struggles in the local districts and units. As far as the leading comrades at or above county level are concerned, the most valuable thing is that they dare to overcome difficulties and open new avenues. They must be good at leading the struggle and tackling production and other work so as to arouse the fighting will of the masses and to strengthen their confidence. Moreover, it is only through struggle and practice that people are able to probe into the art of leadership and accumulate experience. Just imagine -- how can people who are irresolute and hesitant and who are helpless in face of difficulties comply with the demands of waging the struggle in a penetrating manner?

From the example of Haifeng, we can see the province's situation. We ardently hope that the example of Haifeng will give some inspiration to the comrades of the leadership groups at the county level, so that they have an example to follow. Furthermore, we hope that they will incessantly sum up their experiences amid struggle and wage the anti-degeneration struggle in a serious and down-to-earth manner.

FURTHER ON GUANGDONG COUNTY'S ANTISMUGGLING WORK

HK040631 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Haifeng County CCP Committee adopted resolute measures to solve problems in Shanwei township, where smuggling ran rampant. Recently, a number of major crimes were exposed in township CCP organs and key departments. The township party committee secretary, (Ye Le), was relieved of his duties while the investigation was being carried on. Other criminals were punished according to law.

Shanwei is an important port in Haifeng County. Over the past 2 years, smuggling activities ran rampant. The township party committee secretary, (Ye Le), took the lead in sharing smuggled goods, accepting and offering bribes and harboring criminals. In handling these criminals, the Haifeng County CCP Committee paid attention to individual cases. Influenced by this policy, many insiders exposed the crimes and reported themselves to the departments concerned in order to be leniently treated. Thus, the important criminals were isolated.

The township party committee secretary, (Ye Le), was guilty of committing serious misdeeds. Since the transmission and implementation of the CCP Central Committee's important instruction on waging a struggle against economic crimes, (Ye Le) stubbornly resisted it by putting up a false front. After the newspapers had exposed the case of Wang Zhong, he acted in collusion to make Wang's confessions tally and tried to harbor Wang's crimes, with the intention of lessening Wang's offenses. Meanwhile, smuggled goods worth some 10,000 yuan were stored in a small godown, this had not been reported up to 1 May. In view of (Ye Le's) stubborn attitude, the county CCP committee thus took disciplinary measures, relieved him of duties and ordered him to make a clean breast of everything. In order to strengthen leadership over CCP committee and people's government offices, the county CCP committee assigned capable cadres to grasp the work there.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI MEETING ON CHILDREN

OWO31133 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional committee for children and youth work organized 1,000 child care workers to hold a report meeting at the auditorium of the regional people's government to mark the 1 Jun International Children's Day. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, and, in Nanning municipality and Nanning Prefecture, Qiao Xiaoguang, Chao Maoxun, Xiao Han, Zhao Mingjian, Li Lin, (Zhao Xinxiang), (Wang Anhu), (Tian Cunzhang) and others. Ye Pei, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, and responsible persons of various departments concerned in the autonomous region also attended the meeting. Zhao Maoxun, secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. After summarizing the past year's achievements in child care work in the region, he pointed out that efforts must be made to carry out the following tasks:

1. The party organizations and people's governments at all levels must vigorously propagate and implement the directive issued by the party Central Committee on strengthening child care work, stress the significant meaning of carrying out child care work well, and make the whole party and society realize that child care work is the foundation in developing the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and in helping China become stronger.
2. It is necessary to tap the potential and develop the financial resources to perform good deeds for the youngsters and children and provide them with better living conditions and opportunities to study.
3. All child care workers and comrades who serve the youngsters and children in the autonomous region must strengthen their efforts in studying, encourage the children to create whatever is new, incessantly summarize their experiences, continuously march forward and constantly improve their work.
4. It is necessary to intensify our efforts in educating the youngsters and children and help them develop morally, intellectually and physically.

TORRENTIAL RAINS CAUSE FLOODING IN HUNAN

HK040236 Changsha Hunan Provincaill Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Summary] From 0800 on 25 May to 0800 on 28 May, torrential rains fell in Changde, Yiyang and Xiangtan Prefectures of Hunan Province. Fifteen counties and municipalities in these areas have been hit by floods in varying degrees over the past few days following the strong torrential downpours. Large tracts of farmland have been submerged, dikes, bridges and ditches breached, and some houses have collapsed. The floods have caused great losses in lives and property to the people.

Party committees and people's governments at various levels of our province have paid great attention to relief work following the floods. Responsible comrades of prefectural party committees or administrative offices in the stricken areas have called emergency meetings to take effective measures and make arrangements for combating floods. Since 26 May, 900 sets of motor pumps, over 1,200 sets of internal combustion engines and a large number of watercarts have been put into operation for discharging water from flooded farmland in Changde and Yiyang Prefectures. Within 3 days, water was drained from more than 689,000 mu of waterlogged farmland, which accounts for 81 percent of the flood-hit area. Leaders at various levels have rushed to the forefront of afflicted areas. They have inspected the floods and consoled the masses of people, while guiding the masses to resume production and rebuild their homes.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON MARX' THEORY OF REPRODUCTION

HK200649 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 2

[Article by Liu Shibai [0491 6108 4101]: "The Practical Significance of Studying Marx' Theory of Reproduction"]

[Text]

I

At present, all cadres at and above county level throughout the province are conscientiously studying Volume 2 of Marx' "Das Kapital," and thoroughly studying Marx' theory of reproduction. It is hoped that by equipping ourselves with the theory of "Das Kapital" and by summarizing the experiences and lessons of our country's 32 years of economic reconstruction, we will be able to establish a firm theoretical foundation for the formulation and implementation of our party's economic policy, principles and measures. We can say for certain that the serious study and mastery of Marx's theory of reproduction by cadres throughout the province will help them to do a better, more conscientious job of economic readjustment. This study, therefore, is of extremely important practical significance.

Marx' brilliant work "Das Kapital" was the fruit of a lifetime of painstaking labor. It is a massive encyclopedia of Marxist theory and a proletarian "bible." As a treatise on the Marxist study of politics and economics, rich in fundamental economic theories, "Das Kapital" is a revolutionary work that must be read by every proletarian fighter. The fact that our country's socialist reconstruction has been carried out under the leadership of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the chief reason for the continual growth and prosperity of this cause. By summarizing the lessons and experiences of more than 30 years of economic work, we have been able to acquire the following knowledge: Every major success achieved in socialist reconstruction has represented the fruit of handling matters in accordance with Marxist economic theory and every setback or defeat suffered by the cause of reconstruction has been the result of deviations from the fundamental economic theories of Marxism. In the course of our country's economic reconstruction the theoretical weakness of leftist errors, such as the blind pursuit of high speed and high level of accumulation, was the failure to give due attention to the reproduction ratio. Mistakes of this kind in our work are intimately connected with our failure to conscientiously study the Marxist theory of reproduction. The high price we have paid in economic reconstruction should bring home to us the importance and urgency of studying "Das Kapital's" theory of reproduction, of raising the theoretical level of the party's cadres and of improving the level of policy.

Some comrades may want to inquire whether "Das Kapital," a book which was written over a 100 years ago, can be of any use in guiding socialist reconstruction today. We must answer that not only is it of use, but it is also extremely important. Certainly, "Das Kapital" is basically an attempt to study and expose the laws of motion governing the capitalist economy. Its theoretical scope, however, is in no way limited to capitalism; it also touches on the laws of postcapitalist economic development. The theoretical structure of "Das Kapital" comprises three separate levels: First, capital; second, material production, especially the rules of the socialization of production; and third, commodity production, especially the laws of commodity exchange. "Das Kapital's" theory of reproduction not only reveals the laws of reproduction appropriate to the capitalist style of production, but also explains the laws of reproduction which operate under the conditions of large-scale socialized production and a commodity-oriented economy. The last two sets of laws are obviously of great significance in the way we handle socialist reproduction today.

II

Volume 2 of "Das Kapital" focuses on the theory of reproduction. Central to this discussion is Marx's analysis of the reproduction ratio of overall social production. In all forms of social production there must exist certain ratios; social manpower must be distributed in accordance with such ratios. Under conditions of large-scale socialized production, social production is an aggregate of the productive activities of many departments. The question of production ratios is even more important.

In his analysis of the necessary ratio between the reproduction and circulation of overall social capital in the capitalist economy, Marx emphasized commodity realization as a significant condition for the maintenance of this ratio. The theory of reproduction demands that we pay attention to the problems of realization and the conditions of realization. As Lenin said, "the problem of realization consists of analyzing the replacement of all parts of the social product in terms of value and in terms of material form." (Collected Works of Lenin, vol 2, p 128) How do the capitalist manage to sell the commodities they produce? After the materials of production have been consumed, how do the capitalists go about replacing and renewing materials? Such problems involve the question of the ratio of social production. First of all, a definite ratio exists between the production of category I means of production and the production of category I consumer goods. Second, such a ratio must exist among all such categories. Volume 2 of "Das Kapital" gives a highly detailed account of the requirements for the ratio between the simple and expanded reproduction of the total capital of society and the two categories. It also discusses the conditions necessary for the realization and balance of capitalist reproduction, using charts and tables for greater detail and accuracy. These theoretical discussions have made the economic theory of reproduction into a science and represent brilliant achievements in humanistic studies. Marx's theory of reproduction also discloses the rules governing the ratio of reproduction under conditions of socialized large-scale production as well as the rules of reproduction in a commodity economy. A good grasp of these laws will serve us well in our efforts to carry out socialist reconstruction and to reach an overall balance in the national economy.

In recent years we have not paid enough attention to "Das Kapital's theory of reproduction. We have been unable to understand, in the light of practical economic reconstruction, the Marxist theory that the development of the two categories should be based on the proper ratio. As a result we have had a one-sided understanding of the need to give priority to the growth of the means of production. Some comrades believe that priority must must always be given to the development of the means of production, insisting that the faster the development in this area, the better. This understanding has led them to overemphasize the development of heavy industry. This, in turn, has meant that the development of heavy industry has been out of step with the development of light industry and agriculture. Heavy industry development has tended to be too heavy, while light industry development has been too light, and agricultural development has been insufficient. Because the development of the two major categories of social production has not been well coordinated, growth of the means of production has lagged behind the growth in purchasing power, leading to a scarcity of certain consumer goods on the market and causing the people some difficulties. In industry itself, a one-sided emphasis on heavy and machine-processing industry has meant that we have neglected the rapid development of basic industries such as energy resources and transport, with the result that insufficient energy supplies is an important limiting factor on the future development of our country's economy. In conclusion, in the course of organizing the socialist expansion of reproduction we have failed to regularly and consciously preserve the balanced development of the national economy. As a result, the structure of enterprises has often been irrational and serious imbalances have occurred in the ratio on more than one occasion. While total output value in our country increased by 13.3 percent per annum between 1950 and 1979, exceeding the rate of growth in many other countries in the world, economic returns remained low. The people themselves received little material benefit, and economic development met with various new difficulties. The basic reason the this was that we were unable to maintain a rational ratio in reproduction. From this we can see that the serious study of Marx's theory of reproduction and an understanding of the rules governing social reproduction are essential to the balanced development of the national economy.

III

Volume 2 of "Das Kapital" investigates the laws governing the circulation of capital. The process of capitalist reproduction is the unity of production and circulation. Production determines circulation and circulation, in turn, influences production.

Without circulation, there could never be a second cycle of production, namely, reproduction. As Marx said, "circulation and production are both necessary in commodity production."

"Das Kapital's" discussion of the theory of circulation is extremely rich in content and presents, for example, theories concerning circulation and the market, commerce, currency, circulation and capital circulation. Volume 2 gives a particularly systematic, comprehensive and profound account of the process, mechanisms and rules of capital circulation and turnover. These various theories not only explain the laws governing the circulation of capital itself, but also the general laws of circulation in a commodity system. They should play a guiding role in socialist economic construction.

Over the past few years, there has been a tendency in our socialist economic theory to emphasize production and neglect circulation. This has manifested itself in a one-sided view of the relationship between production and circulation and the tendency to see the determining role of production as being absolute and the role of circulation as unimportant. Believing that production alone really matters, some comrades have ignored product marketing and are unable to see that the process of social reproduction represents a unity of production and circulation. Some people see commerce as running counter to the needs of the planned economy and insist that it would have no place in a socialist system. As far as they are concerned, any labor expended in either commerce or the circulation of goods and materials is nonproductive labor and thus creates no wealth. This neglect of the question of circulation is seen particularly clearly in the failure of people involved in socialist political and economic studies to conduct research into theories of the circulation and turnover of funds. People have also long neglected the relationship between economic results and an enterprise's use of capital. This neglect of circulation theory has had a highly unfavorable impact on our practical work. We have been unable, as a result, to improve and perfect our country's circulation system, to develop in a big way socialist circulation of commodities or to bring the positive effects of socialist circulation on production into full play. Because of the restrictions imposed by the level of material circulation, and, in particular, by deficiencies in the circulation system, commodity exchange in our country has long remained undeveloped and commodity circulation has been seriously impeded. Because of the small number of circulation channels, many of which are obstructed, and the slowness and expense of this circulation, as well as large stocks and extensive waste, it has been impossible to meet the consumers' needs and production has been seriously impeded. The failure to pay attention to the socialist circulation of funds has seriously hindered the turnover of funds. Many enterprises have paid little attention to the rational organization of the circulation and turnover of funds or to the question of how to make the most effective use of funds. They have been extravagant and wasteful in their approach to basic construction, refusing to take the actual returns on their investment into account. As for the application and management of enterprise funds, the failure to lay emphasis on the economization of funds and the striving for greater profits has brought about an increase in costs, a decrease in results and a fall in the rate of return. Unable to circulate funds, enterprises that incur losses over a long period of time must rely on funds from the state's financial departments or bank loans in order to survive. This not only undermines the strength of an enterprise's management and administrative system, but also wastes social wealth. Since the founding of the PRC, we have scored major achievements in building our country's socialist industry. Total value of industrial fixed capital now stands at 500 billion yuan. The economic returns of this fixed industrial capital, however, have not been particularly high. This is directly related to our long-term failure to pay attention to the circulation and turnover of funds. We can see from this that the question of circulation of funds affects the normal operation of socialist reproduction and also the level of economic returns accruing from the use of funds. For this reason, the study of "Das Kapital's" general theory of circulation and theories of capital circulation and turnover is of great practical significance to our current efforts to guarantee a higher level of economic returns from the funds for socialist construction through further organization of the circulation of socialist commodities and capital.

BEIJING RIBAO ON PROMOTING CHINA-MADE PRODUCTS

HK020839 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 3

[Article by Gao Fan [75591581]: "Feelings on Premier Zhou's Wearing of a Shanghai Wristwatch"]

[Text] Many people know about Premier Zhou wearing a China-made wristwatch. The Shanghai wristwatch worn by Premier Zhou was by no means a modern-style one; neither was it as costly as imported wristwatches. However, this Shanghai wristwatch stayed with our respected Premier Zhou and recorded all those heroic and memorable hours.

Very often, people cite Premier Zhou's wearing of a China-made wristwatch to illustrate his work style of hard work and plain living. This is certainly correct because Premier Zhou did indeed set a good example in promoting the proletarian revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle. This is what we should learn forever. However, analyzing the inspiring deeds of Premier Zhou, the significance of his wearing a China-made wristwatch cannot be summarized as merely an illustration of his work style of "hard work and plain living."

As we all know, in order to rapidly catch up with the advanced international scientific and technological level and strengthen our ability to reconstruct our country through self-reliance, Premier Zhou attached great importance to importing advanced science and technology and key facilities from foreign countries. However, Premier Zhou always advocated strict restrictions on importing products which could be manufactured at home. During the initial stage after the founding of the PRC, Premier Zhou had personally inspected the list of facilities and commodities that must be imported; he even annotated and commented on every item of some important orders. He repeatedly instructed that "we must strictly check the list and try our best to minimize the orders. Products that can be manufactured at home must be manufactured at home." Once, a certain department planned to order 10,000 bicycles from foreign countries but their proposal was turned down by Premier Zhou. His comment on the report was: "Since Tianjin and Shanghai are manufacturing bicycles, why should we import them?" Thus, we can see that Premier Zhou guided our foreign trade by proceeding from protecting and promoting our national industry. Premier Zhou devoted much painstaking effort to promoting the national industry which had just started to develop after the founding of new China. In every key production base of our country, there were footmarks left by Premier Zhou. In all key production, scientific and technological results, there are embodiments of the sweat and wisdom of Premier Zhou. People still remember when Premier Zhou inspected the Changchun No 1 automobile factory, he stepped on the pedal of a "Jiefang" automobile, with his arms akimbo, and he said with great pride, "I am sitting in our own 'Jiefang' automobile." It is exactly because of this strong sense of national pride that Premier Zhou heartily rejoiced at using China-made products. This is probably the reason why he wore a China-made wristwatch.

We feel that the spirit of Premier Zhou's wearing a China-made wristwatch should be promoted. Over the past few years, some localities and departments have imported a large quantity of products which can be manufactured at home, thus wasting a large amount of foreign exchange and deterring the development of our country's industry. As revealed by the department concerned, in the past few years, we have imported a large quantity of wristwatches of various brands through many channels. This is something seldom seen in the past. In 1980 and 1981, the average annual import of wristwatches was about 5 million (not including a large quantity of smuggled goods), 10 times that of 1965. Importing wristwatches blindly has led to slow sales of China-made wristwatches and has deterred the development of our wristwatch industry, and this has brought about heavy losses to our country. There are many reasons for the present situation. As a matter of fact, the fact that we have not promptly enacted decrees to restrict imports of consumer goods and the fact that we have

neglected to strengthen administrative work are some of the reasons. However, some departments ignore the interests of our country and nation, they worship things foreign and look down upon Chinese products. They think that whatever is foreign is good, and whatever is locally made is bad. We must say this is a very important reason. In fact, not all foreign goods are good. As some comrades pointed out, some imported wristwatches only have a fine exterior but the quality is not very good and it is difficult to repair them. Thus, the consumers have to suffer losses. As a matter of fact, some imported digital electronic wristwatches which were very popular in Beijing some years ago have become unpleasant "souvenirs" of the consumers. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we oppose the idea of worshipping whatever is foreign and that we foster our national pride and a social prevailing mood of using China-made products. If all our departments concerned can consider how to protect and promote the development of local industries when they stipulate policies and handle affairs, then we will be able to contribute more toward the four modernizations with bigger and more solid paces.

SHANXI RIBAO ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC RETURNS

HK020321 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly Establish the Guiding Ideology of Improving Economic Returns"]

[Text] Whether or not there are economic returns or whether the economic returns are high or low is a major question of the prosperity or decline of a plant, an enterprise or mine. Due to historical reasons, quite a large number of leading comrades of enterprises have formed the erroneous guiding ideology of seeking high output value and ignoring economic results. With the implementation of the party's policy for economic readjustment, more and more people have come to understand the importance of economic returns to an enterprise. However, viewed from the overall situation in economic work, how to improve economic returns remains a crucial problem at present and for a long time to come that we should exert ourselves to solve. In "Several Questions on Current Economic Work," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "The major problem at present is not neglecting output value but neglecting returns. Some localities and units are very enthusiastic in increasing output value but have not attached enough importance to improving economic returns or simply stress such importance without taking effective measures." "This year, we must make a big change in improving economic returns and open up new prospects."

Compared with advanced localities in our country, the economic returns of industrial production in our province are not high. This is an objective fact. With the exception of coal, which is on the top of the list, the economic returns of most other industrial products in our province are in 20th place or so in our country. Besides targets such as total output value, products and output, the economic and technical targets in many enterprises have not yet reached their previous highest levels. At the end of 1981, losses incurred in local state-owned enterprises of the whole province amounted to over 130 million yuan. Although the number of enterprises which incurred losses from January to April this year had dropped, it still accounted for a large percentage of the total number of local state-owned enterprises and the losses incurred in these 4 months amounted to 38 million yuan. In 1981, it was planned to reduce the cost of production by 2 percent, but it turned out that the cost of production increased by 3.4 percent. This alone reduced the state's revenue by 140 million yuan. From January to April, the total output value of local state-owned industrial enterprises of the whole province was 15.54 percent higher than the same period last year. Profits handed over to the state increase by 24.27 percent but the cost of production was 0.75 percent higher than was planned. Facts have shown that there has been a relatively rapid development in the industrial production of our province compared with last year. This is very good. However, the question of improving economic returns is not yet taken seriously by leading comrades of enterprises.

To promising people, low economic returns mean that there is still potential to tap, but to those who make no attempt to achieve anything, low economic returns mean only difficulties. To pay attention to economic returns is to produce more products which meet the needs of the society with as little labor and material consumption as possible. The final solution to this problem depends on reforms in system, structure and price. People who make no attempt to achieve anything trust to chance and windfalls and sit back and wait for reforms. The workers of the No 1 rolling plant of the Taiyuan steel works have adopted a different attitude. They have proceeded from their plant's reality and tapped the enterprise's potential in accordance with the needs of the society. They are improving economic returns by making management and operations more scientific, enhancing the workers' quality and by strengthening ideological and political work in increasing the workers' sense of being masters of their own affairs. The purpose of socialist production is to meet the evergrowing needs of the society. However, the needs of the society are everchanging. This is also true of domestic and international markets. If the leader of an enterprise is ignorant of the constantly changing needs of the society and is ignorant of the economic, management and technical levels of his trade or profession, he is only "a blind man on a blind horse." It will be impossible for the products to be marketed easily and much less will it be possible to improve economic returns. Within only 1 year, the products of the No 1 rolling plant of the Taiyuan steel works have been successively sold to places beyond Liangziguan, Shanhaiguan, and Wushengguan and finally to foreign countries. One of their valuable experiences is that they attach much importance to finding out the needs of the society and arrange their production according to the needs of the society. They pay attention to improving quality and value their reputation. Facts have proved that their leaders have come to understand the basic socialist economic laws.

Improving economic returns will effect a great change in industrial production. Comrades working in industrial departments should seriously study relevant instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, sum up the practice of one-sidedly seeking output value and ignoring economic returns and learn a lesson from it, and establish the basic guiding ideology of improving economic returns. The kind of speed we need is down-to-earth speed which is not exaggerated. In order to realize this big change, leading industrial department and leading comrades, of factories, mines and enterprises should exert themselves, improve their work style, go deep into reality and carry out investigations. They should really be able to discover typical cases, have a clear view of the overall situation, and adopt effective measures in solving problems. Besides, while paying special attention to speed, they should stress variety, quality and marketability of products; while trying to increase production and income, they should reduce consumption, lower cost of production and increase accumulation; while promoting production, they should improve management and operation, and technology; while increasing production capacity, they should strive to carry out technical reforms and to renew equipment. If each trade, profession and enterprise whole-heartedly relies on the workers' socialist enthusiasm, brings into full play the initiative and enthusiasm of the scientific and technical personnel and the management personnel, and works in a down-to-earth manner, the industrial production of our province will certainly open up new prospects.

TIANJIN RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL WORK

HK020929 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Lose the Ability To 'Keep House'"]

[Text] At present, one of the most imminent tasks for the comrades in various units of all trades in our municipality is to strengthen ideological and political work.

Our party has built itself up by relying on ideological and political work. Let us set aside the party's founding period, and just start out talking from the Jinggangshan period. During those 20 years or more, the material conditions and other conditions were extremely bad. Then what did we rely on in spreading the revolution to the whole country and achieving a nationwide victory in a short period? Apart from the correct line which was laid down under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we mainly relied on our excellent ideological and political work. Now, our ideological and political work is weaker than before in quite a few places and with regard to quite a few links. What are the real reasons for this? One of the reasons is that we have failed to properly, systematically and profoundly sum up experiences of ideological and political work, and systematically and penetratingly expound on some basic questions by recalling our party's history in the past few decades.

Many departments in our municipality have been making progress recently. Especially since last year, the ideological and political work has been greatly improved on various fronts and prominent results have been achieved under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee. And this year, based on last year's achievement, we must further strengthen ideological and political work.

The First Question, We Must Conscientiously Study the Nature of Ideological and Political Work

In studying a question, we must proceed from the most ordinary and most primitive aspect. This is the approach which Marx taught us. Therefore, when studying how to strengthen ideological and political work, we must first ask the question what is ideological and political work?

"Ideological and political work means vigorously organizing people to study the documents of the CCP Central Committee." Is this a correct answer? Yes, it is certainly true. There is no doubt that we must conscientiously study the documents of the CCP Central Committee, thoroughly understand their essence and carry it out in the actual work in a down-to-earth manner. At present, some comrades fail to study the documents of the CCP Central Committee thoroughly. This situation must be improved. However, the study of the documents of the CCP Central Committee alone does not touch upon the true nature of ideological and political work.

"Ideological and political work means commending good people and good deeds, and advanced people and advanced achievements, setting some people up as pacemakers and publicizing advanced experience." This is also true. Undoubtedly, we should commend advanced people and popularize their advanced experience without hesitation. It seems that we have not made enough efforts in this field. But, such an interpretation which stresses this job alone does not touch upon the true nature of ideological and political work either.

"Ideological and political work means promoting criticism and self-criticism." This is certainly right too. Criticism and self-criticism is a method of ideological and political work, which we should carry out conscientiously and regard as our driving force. Many units were not accustomed to the approach of criticism and self-criticism in the past. Anyway, this interpretation for ideological and political work does not touch upon its true nature either. The "gang of four" called it "opening a way with mass criticism." This has distorted the nature of ideological and political work. Mass criticism will scare away everybody all of a sudden.

"Ideological and political work means showing concern for the livelihood of the masses and working for the well-being of the people." This is true too. We should be concerned for the masses' livelihood and improve their living conditions in light of the actual circumstances and according to the possibility. However, this interpretation still does not touch upon the very true nature of ideological and political work.

It is necessary for us to make the concept of ideological and political work clear. Every party member, particularly leading comrades who are undertaking important tasks, must conscientiously study the nature of ideological and political work and the laws governing ideological and political work. Only in this way can we do a good job in ideological and political work.

The Second Question, the Objective and Tasks of Ideological and Political Work

The most fundamental objective of ideological and political work is to push people to enhance their ability to understand the objective world. What we mean by the ability to understand the objective world certainly includes the ability to analyze, observe and distinguish things. Understanding the objective world is naturally an arduous and endless course. As the objective world is extremely complicated, nobody can completely understand it. Therefore there is no know-it-all or all-round man. As the objective things are constantly developing, nobody can claim to be absolutely correct. Absolutes can only exist alongside relative things and all truth is relatively valid in the long course of human understanding. Of course, just giving a simple definition is by no means enough and this is absolutely not the end of the matter. If we ask a further question -- What is the purpose of people constantly enhancing their ability to understand the objective world? the answer is to arouse people's enthusiasm, willpower and morale in transforming the objective world, or more precisely, to arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm, indomitable willpower and high morale. If our ideological and political work only remains at the level of understanding, and does not aim at practice and transforming the objective world, it will be nothing but an empty word. Starting from the basis of an enhanced understanding, we must further arouse the people's revolutionary spirit, enthusiasm and tenacity. This is very important. This is not sufficient. In actual revolutionary practice, people will still have this kind or that kind of erroneous thinking and actions. This includes actions that go to extremes, weak and retrogressive actions, and so on. It is still necessary to educate and correct the people's erroneous understanding, erroneous tendencies and erroneous methods in the course of understanding the objective world and transforming the objective world. While transforming the objective world, we must also transform our subjective world. We must always recall Comrade Zhou Enlai's words of "learning and transforming until the day we die." Incessantly deepening and advancing is the revolutionary objective and task of our party which takes the transformation of the world as its obligation. We must summarize this question in simple words so that all comrades engaged in ideological and political work will have a pretty clear idea of it. We must not allow our comrades to replace our revolutionary objective and task with specific methods and forms of modern ideological and political work or confuse them. The methods and forms of ideological and political work are always in a state of flux. If we are satisfied with the present methods and forms of ideological and political work and refrain from studying the new situation and the new problems, our comrades engaged in ideological and political work will not be able to improve their own standards.

The Third Question, Characteristics That Distinguish Ideological and Political Work From Other Kinds of Work

Each kind of work and each department has its own characteristics. To understand things, we must start by understanding their characteristics. Comrade Mao Zedong has always taught us to proceed from analyzing the special contradictions of things in studying problems. He who clearly understands the characteristics of his own department does a good job of his work. Ideological and political work is different from both economic work and the work of the organizational department. People's minds are always changing and developing to a vast extent, therefore, it is impossible to draw up a 5-year plan for ideological work similar to that of the economic department. We cannot fix explicit quotas or tasks for ideological work like other departments do. Certainly, general progress of work in a certain period can be predicted; however, it is difficult to fix concrete quotas with figures.

The objective of ideological and political work is to improve people's understanding of the objective world and their ability to transform the objective world. Therefore, the basic work of ideological and political work is to launch education and persuasion among people and not forcible suppression of people. The methods of coercion, suppression, exaggeration and deception deviate from our party's ideological and political work methods. Since ideological and political work is to educate and persuade people and improve the people's ability to understand and distinguish things, we must first persuade the cadres. As far as this question is concerned, there has been one setback since the founding of the country. As a matter of fact, our party's ideological and political work was at its climax during the Red Army period and the Yanan period. The ideological and political work put forth by Chairman Mao was to persuade the cadres; and the resolution of the "Gutian conference" held in 1929 was first delivered to the cadres. A great deal of ideological and political work was launched among the cadres. When the cadres became more open-minded and with the level of ideological work improved, it was easier to launch ideological work for the common workers, peasants and fighters. Later, since our party has been in power, ideological and political work has become a way for the leaders to deal with ordinary workers, peasants and fighters. This method does not work. It seems that only the cadres know ideological and political work and the general public has no idea of it at all. It also seems that improving understanding involves only the general public and that the leaders need no transformation at all. In fact, the opposite of this is correct; ideological and political work is primarily for our cadres and party members. So long as we improve the understanding of the cadres and the party members and correct erroneous things, we can easily launch political and ideological work among the masses. Therefore, in promoting ideological and political work in the future, we must attach primary importance to analyzing the problems among the cadres. Only by understanding and mastering the characteristics of ideological and political work, can we devise correct methods of work. If we had not understood the characteristics of China, we would not have won victory in the Chinese revolution. If our party does not understand the current characteristics of China, it will not be able to obtain a victory in the socialist revolution. If we do not understand the characteristics of ideological and political work, we will not be able to push forward the vigorous development of ideological and political work or obtain new achievements.

The Fourth Question, Educators Must Be the First To Be Educated

There are two forms of education. One is education by reasoning and the other is figurative education, which mainly means literature and art. The educators must be the first to be educated and must master the two forms of education. At present, our education by reasoning lacks persuasiveness. What we mean by the lack of persuasiveness is that there is a weak theoretical sense, weak agitation and a weak sense of reasoning. There are only two forms of education by reasoning; one is oral education -- making reports, conveying documents, holding talks with individuals, debates, criticism and self-criticism, and so on; the other form is written -- theoretical work, pamphlets, theses on newspapers and magazines, resolutions and instructions of the party and the government, news reports, and so on. The common shortcoming of all this is the lack of persuasiveness. Both our articles and speeches have two common flaws. One is what we call doing things in a deductive method and not in an analytical method. Instead of giving explanations and comments, we only convey the orders of the higher levels. In many of Lenin's and Chairman Mao's works, facts are fully displayed with detailed analysis. Sometimes, when we write, we do not adopt an analytical method, narrate with interspersed comments, or display the facts; we merely write what the higher levels tell us to write. The second common flaw is that we have too many overlapping concepts. Why are so many people reluctant to read a report, an address given at a ceremony, a thesis or an editorial? We should not just try to find the reason from the readers but should find the reason from ourselves. The reason is that we have not deeply analyzed the problems. Our figurative education is not influential enough.

Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the CCP Central Committee put forth that literary and art creation must be conceptualized and stereotyped. This represents the major characteristic of literature and art. People are reluctant to read figurative education which lacks influential power. In accordance with Chairman Mao's words, this does not strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people and fails to exert an imperceptible influence on people's thinking. The reason that political theses lack persuasiveness and figurative education lacks influential power is that our educators have not mastered the laws governing the two educational methods. Therefore, all walks of life should promote professional training in their basic methods. All kinds of work including party affairs work, ideological work and economic work must have its own professional skills. It seems that some comrades do not understand why we advocate specialization. Many of them think that specialized work involves only economic work and has nothing to do with ideological and political work. This is in fact an erroneous view. There must be basic training and basic methods for those who are engaged in party affairs work, mass work, trade union work and CYL work. The methods progress from the perceptual to the rational level. Thus, the educators must be the first to be educated and there are mainly three demands:

First, our ability to understand the world outlook must be stronger than others and we must know more things and know more deeply than others. We must be confident in socialism before we persuade others to put their confidence in socialism. If we are not confident enough, how can we strengthen others' confidence?

Second, it is necessary to master the special law governing propaganda work, be familiar with this law and the characteristics of our own work.

Third, we must set good examples ourselves. This is a matter of teaching by word of mouth and teaching by setting an example. We must do what we say. We must not just say that we should serve the people wholeheartedly while we are only working with half our enthusiasm.

Political work is the lifeline of all economic work. Attaching great importance to ideological and political work is our party's old tradition. In the past, we have relied on it to educate and unite the people and defeat the enemy. Now, in the course of completing the historical mission of realizing the four modernizations drive, we must never lose this ability to "keep house."

CHEN WEIDA MEETS TIANJIN CHILDREN IN BEIJING

OW032044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- Tianjin Municipal Party Committee First Secretary Chen Weida, who is now in Beijing, cordially met this afternoon with 15 representatives of youth and children from Tianjin Municipality who have come here on a tour and had a photograph taken with them.

The 150 representatives of youth and children arrived at Zhongnanhai as guests at the invitation of the party Central Committee. They had just taken part in a forum with leading comrades of the party and the state in the Great Hall of the People. After learning that they would tour Zhongnanhai, Comrade Chen Weida happily hurried to the east gate of Zhongnanhai to wait for them. When they met Comrade Chen Weida, the children put a red scarf around his neck. Comrade Chen Weida extended festive greetings to the children.

HEILONGJIANG URGES BETTER INVESTIGATION WORK

SK301030 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 82

[Station commentary: "Adhere to the Principle of the Party Spirit and Do a Good Job in Investigation and Research"]

[Text] At the beginning of last year, the provincial CCP committee urged party organizations at all levels in the province to stir up an upsurge in conducting investigations and research under the new historical conditions. Over the past year or so, conducting investigations and research has gradually become a practice, thanks to the continuous efforts of party organizations at all levels. Due to conscientious investigations and research and the implementation of the principle of proceeding from reality in doing everything, many localities have improved party leadership and have made new progress in all work.

However, we should note problems on the road of advance. Some localities pay attention to investigation and research in words but not in deeds. Even worse, some use all kinds of excuses to avoid doing so. Some hold that they are executive units and, therefore, need not conduct investigation and research. They hold that all they need to do is to follow instructions and documents, because investigation and research are supposed to be done by decision-making organs at upper levels. Some comrades do not proceed from reality and listen to the masses' opinions and refuse to accept different views while conducting investigation and research. They go to lower units with preconceived ideas to collect materials to prove that their views are correct, or to meet certain political needs [words indistinct], or to go along with some leaders' taste. As a result, they will not only fail to reflect the actual situation to higher levels but also turn things upside down. Even worse, they cause mistakes in the work of leadership.

These phenomena indicate that there really are some leading comrades who still lack an adequate understanding of the significance of the need to stir up an upsurge in conducting investigation and research under the new historical conditions despite the fact that the provincial CCP committee has urged them to do so. Conducting investigation and research has a direct bearing on whether or not we can adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the principle of proletarian party's spirit and whether or not party organizations at all levels can exercise correct leadership and promote the building of the two socialist civilizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country has been experiencing an unprecedented, great turning point in history. A large number of new situations and new tasks confront leaders at all levels. Under the new historical conditions, leaders at all levels should voluntarily adhere to the principle of the proletarian party's spirit, adopt dialectical and historical materialist points of views and methods and spend time and energy to do a good job in investigation and research. They should adhere to the principle of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, make concrete analysis of the past and current situations of objective things, find out the objective laws governing our work and struggle and work out policies accordingly. Only by doing so can we exercise correct party leadership and make more contributions to the four modernizations.

JILIN URGES PROTECTION OF ADVANCED WORKERS

SK020441 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Love Model Laborers and Support Advanced Workers"]

[Text] In launching the activity of emulating, learning from, catching up with and helping each other, there is a tendency which merits our immediate attention. That is, in some localities and units, advanced workers are usually mocked and attacked by others.

Some people not only refuse to become advanced workers themselves, but also oppose others. They concentrate on finding fault and imposing burning satire and freezing irony on advanced workers. Some pose difficult questions and put innumerable obstacles to the advance. A few fabricate and spread rumors and slander to damage the reputation of advanced workers and strike and malign them. This has seriously hindered the development of the activity of learning from, and catching up with, the advanced.

Advanced and model personages on all fronts are valuable to the state, as well as fine examples for the people. Party and government leading organs at all levels and the mass groups should support the advanced with a high sense of political responsibility and with a clear-cut stand to protect their enthusiasm. Advanced ideology and model behavior of advanced workers should be vigorously propagated in order to guide the masses in getting an accurate understanding of advanced personages and encourage them to learn from the advanced. Criticism and education should be imposed on those who not only themselves refuse to make progress but also hinder others in making progress. Such persons should be helped in correcting their erroneous thinking, treat the advanced with a correct attitude and learn from the advanced. Those who are proved guilty of retaliation, framing and attacking the advanced should be seriously dealt with. Those in serious cases should assume legal responsibility.

JILIN CIRCULAR ON DROUGHT COMBATING, HOEING

SK010630 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial people's government issued an emergency circular today on combating drought and attending the summer hoeing. The circular notes: Some localities have had no heavy rain since the beginning of spring and were stricken by a serious drought seldom seen for many years. According to a weather forecast, there will be high temperatures and little rain in the near future and the drought will become worse. All leaders should pay great attention to it.

The emergency circular demands: Various localities should take immediate action and concentrate all efforts to combat drought, replant seedlings and vary their farm crops so as to ensure a full stand of crop shoots. The fields where crop seedlings failed to emerge should be planted with other variety of crops. The fields with poor and uneven stand of seedlings should be replanted and moisture should be created to help ripening. The fields where crop seedlings have already emerged but been hit by drought should be irrigated by using receptacles to carry water to the field. In areas hit by serious drought, all forces should be mobilized, and all farm tools should be used to combat drought to achieve success in creating moisture, replanting and changing the variety of farm crops.

Various places should prepare some late-field seedlings for meeting emergencies. Communes and brigades whose paddy fields need water should find water resources, strive to irrigate more fields and transplant paddy seedlings on a priority basis. If there is no water, paddy fields should be planted with early-maturing soybeans so as not to waste a single mu.

We should attend to anti-drought work, weeding and soil banking. Harrowing the fields to combat drought is a historical experience with a scientific basis. Therefore, we should weed and bank, strengthen field management and strive to ensure the growth of crop shoots. We should also topdress the fields in a timely manner and apply fertilizer deep into the earth to raise the efficiency of fertilizer.

Special attention should be paid to topdressing the fields replanted with seedlings and with a variety of other crops in order to accelerate the growth of late-planted seedlings and enable them to ripen at the proper time. In addition, we should foster the thinking of striving for a good harvest by combating drought and make preparations for various natural calamities.

The circular stresses: Drought combating, summer hoeing, inspection and replanting of seedlings and ensurance of a full stand of crop shoots should be regarded as the most important central tasks for rural areas. We must go all out to fulfill these tasks. All meetings having nothing to do with agricultural production should be avoided. Cadres should be organized so as to go to the forefront of production to educate and help peasants overcome the thinking of relying on heaven and being dispirited, afraid of difficulty and pessimistic. We should give full play to the superiority of collective economy and enthusiasm in commune members' work to combat drought and ensure a full stand of crop shoots.

Communes and brigades which institute the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household or group basis and the system of letting peasant households assume full responsibility for most of the farm work should make concerted efforts and help each other to conquer drought. All trades and professions should be organized to support antidrought work to achieve success in summer hoeing.

CPPCC GROUP'S INSPECTION IN LIAONING ENDS

SK030941 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Tex] According to our reporter (Wang Qingsheng), the inspection group of the CPPCC National Committee including leader Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and deputy leaders Li Jinde, Cheng Siyuan and Wang Guangmei has successfully concluded its inspection work in Liaoning.

During its inspection activities, the group toured plants and rural areas in Dandong, Shenyang and Anshan municipalities and was briefed by provincial and municipal leading personnel on their work situation. The group also received personnel from the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees and personages from social circles. Wherever it went, the group was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of cadres and the people.

On the afternoon of 1 June, the group's members held a forum with leading comrades of the provincial and Shenyang municipal organs, at which the group's leader Wang Shoudao delivered an important speech. He stated: Liaoning Province left a deep impression on us after our inspection tour. We found that the province had exerted all-out efforts in implementing the central authorities' principle of readjustment, restructure, reorganization and upgrading. Ways adopted by the province in readjusting work, such as first entrusting advanced units with responsibility for the readjustment work, summing up experiences gained by them and popularizing their experiences in an all-round way, deserve recommendation. Meanwhile, the province has scored remarkable achievements in reorganizing enterprises by conducting technical innovation and renovations, combating waste, upgrading labor productivity and paying attention to economic returns.

In his speech, Wang Shoudao also offered suggestions for the province's future work. He noted: To do away with the ideological misconception of a number of cadres that Liaoning Province will suffer losses in the readjusting work due to its predominant heavy industry, it is necessary to treasure the province's superiority and enhance the confidence in accelerating the readjusting work. In conducting the readjusting work, attention should be paid to renewal of equipment and technology, service orientation and product quality. Further efforts should be made to find good markets. It is also necessary to pay attention to energy conservation and do away as much as possible with oil, coal and electricity guzzlers. Efforts should be made to impose strict restrictions on overoccupation of land for building new houses in urban areas. Primary attention should be paid to improving old urban houses and developing urban housing projects vertically. It is also necessary to

engage in rural housing construction in a planned manner, integrating this with the drive for building new socialist villages. Attention should be paid to the system of replacing old workers, blocking the trend of downgrading quality among workers and adopting measures to improve workers' quality. Efforts should be made to deal with the cooking fuel problem of rural areas so as to maintain sound growth of planted forests.

Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee also made a speech at the forum. He stated: We greatly appreciate the valuable encouragement and suggestions given by the inspection group of the CPPCC National Committee in regard to our future work. We are greatly confident of making progress in various work and scoring new achievements.

LIAONING MEETING HELD ON FLOOD PREVENTION

SK310500 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpt] At the on-the-spot meeting on stepping up urban river-course management for flood prevention held recently in Benxi municipality, the provincial people's government made important arrangements for flood prevention work with a view to pulling through this year's flood period. A task of top priority at the moment is to remove obstacles from rivers that might cause serious floods. We must prepare flood control installations with emphasis on certain projects, manage well dangerous projects along rivers and weak sections of flood-preventing dykes within a definite time and prepare enough flood prevention materials in order to ensure that towns and cities tide over the flood period safely.

According to a forecast by the meteorological department, the southern part of our province will experience more rainfall in the June-August period as compared with the corresponding 1981 period. A fairly serious flood will probably occur. Therefore, the provincial people's government urged the cadres and the masses in all towns and cities not to slacken their vigilance and leave things to chance, but to make good preparations against the possible big floods, strengthen leadership and solve all existing problems prior to the coming floods. Material, power, post and telecommunications, hydrological, meteorological and communications departments must coordinate to do a good job to ensure smooth progress in production and the safety of lives and property during the flood period.

A short commentary entitled "Remove Obstacles and Take Preventive Measures To Prevent Possible Floods," says that some units in our province have paid no attention to the repeated stipulations issued by the State Council and the people's governments at all levels, have wantonly built factories, warehouses and residential housing along river banks and recklessly thrown garbage, sand and stones into rivers and piled up materials along river banks, which has seriously affected the flow of river water.

As has been reported, the flood-draining capacity of the Hun River, which begins in Qingyuan County, running through Fushun and Shenyang, has declined because of reckless construction, throwing of garbage, digging and piling of materials along the river bank. There are over 13,000 residents, staff and workers living along the river bank. Because of the increase of obstacles along the river, the Hun River presents a great latent danger.

The provincial people's government's recent on-the-spot meeting on stepping up urban river management for flood prevention, urging all localities to remove dangerous river obstacles, is an important policy decision adopted to deal with the above mentioned dangerous situation. This policy decision is very necessary and has been issued at a good time.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEER PARADE

SK020539 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Some 50,000 juveniles and children in Lanzhou participated in a grand Young Pioneer parade at (Qilihe) stadium this morning to mark 1 June Children's Day. Leading party and government leaders of the province and Lanzhou municipality including Feng Jixin, Yang Zhilin, Zhang Rushan, (Li Bin), Gao Jinchun, (Mu Tianren), Wang Yaohua and (Wu Xiuliang) viewed the parade and celebrated the festival with the children.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS XINJIANG FISHERIES CONFERENCE

HK040207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Summary] A Xinjiang regional conference on fisheries concluded on 30 May. The meeting summed up experiences of the past 30 years, unified understanding, got a clear picture of the orientation and boosted confidence in developing fisheries.

"During the conference Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee, and director of the Central Committee Party School, met the representatives and made a speech. Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao and other responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, and the production and construction corps were present at the meeting."

Comrade Ismail Amat spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: "Xinjiang has broad stretches of water and there is great potential for developing fisheries. We must fully understand this, and grasp the work as a strategic measure." He said: In the past the region was slow to develop fisheries, due to our failure to understand the role of fisheries in the national economy, and the ineffective measures we took. It is now necessary to seriously study the existing problems and solve them as quickly as possible.

He said: The leaders at all levels must truly attach importance to aquatic production and put this work on their agenda. It is necessary to seriously implement the central authorities' principles on developing freshwater fish production and make full use of all stretches of water. Production responsibility systems should be set up and put on a sound basis. Training of cadres and technicians should be promoted.

XINJIANG CONSTRUCTION CORPS RECLAIMS DESERTS

OW021736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Cases covering about 1 million hectares have been built along the Junggar Basin and the Taklimakan Desert in Xinjiang during 30 years' reclamation by the Xinjiang Construction Corps. The corps, made up of demobilized soldiers, peasants and educated young people, began to fight the desert and develop the rich resources in the multi-national autonomous region soon after Xinjiang was liberated in 1949.

Apart from 170 modern state farms the corps has set up 691 industrial enterprises producing steel and iron, machinery, coal, electric power, cement, farm chemicals, cotton and woolen textiles, paper, sugar, beer, cigarettes, pharmaceuticals and food.

To prevent the encroachment of sand on the farms, 40,000 hectares of windbreak tree belts have been built and the saline-alkali soil, which accounts for 62.5 per cent of the corps' total land, improved. Irrigation projects including a 54,000-kilometer-long canal, 78 reservoirs and over 7,000 wells have been added. The corps' efforts have been acclaimed by a forest study group from the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

Apart from its own consumption, the corps supplies the state each year with 200,000 tons of commodity grain, 40,000 tons of cotton, 5,000 tons of wool, 6,000 tons of oil, more than 5,000 tons of meat, eggs and poultry and large amounts of fruits, vegetables cash crops. The corps' agricultural output value now makes up 25 percent of that of the region.

Tarim River Basin, with annual precipitation of 50 millimeters and evaporation of 1,400 millimeters, is known for its aridity. With the establishment of dozens of farms here by the corps, the Tarim River has been tamed. Now 92 percent of the farmland has been irrigated and high, stable crop yields have been achieved.

In the basin, 140,000 hectares of arid land have been turned into cotton and rice producers. Towns with schools, shops, hospitals, post offices, banks, book stores, cinemas and restaurants have been built.

URUMQI PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON NATIONALITY POLICY

HK040217 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Political Department of the Urumqi PLA units recently issued a circular demanding that all units implement in depth the circular of the regional CCP committee on conducting education in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities, seriously learn from the basic experiences of the unit to which the "model company in cherishing the people" belongs in conducting education in the nationality policy, and strengthening the unity of nationalities, get a good grasp of education in the nationality policy, and further strengthen the unity of nationalities.

The circular pointed out: Xinjiang is a minority nationality region. Promoting education in nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities represents an important content in promoting army-government and army-people unity. It is also a reliable guarantee for doing a good job in the revolutionization and regularization of the units. Promoting education in the nationality policy and the unity of nationalities is an important task in political and ideological work in the region. It must be grasped really well.

The circular demanded that, while carrying out education in nationality policy and the unity of nationalities, the units contrast themselves with the experiences of progressive units, find out their own weak links and properly solve the existing problems. They must conduct this education in depth, bring about closer army-government and army-people relations, and strengthen the unity of nationalities.

XINJIANG'S POLICY OF FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF

HK031035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Huang Wenfu [7806 2429 4395]: "Xinjiang Seriously Implements Party Policy on Freedom of Religious Belief"]

[Text] Several million people of seven nationalities in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region are Islamic believers. The party organizations and people's governments at all levels in the autonomous region have seriously carried out the party's policy of freedom of religious belief and have respected and protected normal religious activities. The masses of people in religious circles are cheerful in spirit, patriotic and law-abiding and keen on supporting and strengthening national unity.

Since the Xinjiang Islamic Association officially resumed operations in June 1980, the autonomous region and various prefectures, municipalities and counties, after consultations, have additionally elected over 1,800 people in religious circles to people's congresses and CPPCC organizations at various levels and the committees of the Chinese Islamic Association and the autonomous regional Islamic association. Thanks to the serious implementation of the policy of freedom of religious belief, the mosques in the whole region have successively been restored and reopened. They have basically satisfied the needs of Muslims in carrying out normal religious activities. Last year, the relevant departments of the people's government also allocated special funds for the repair and overhaul of 27 priority mosques. Some branches of the Xinhua Book Store in the autonomous region have also been selling the Koran and the "Sacred Instructions" [sheng xun 5110 6064] in the Uyghur language. In the past 2 years, some people in religious circles in Xinjiang and the masses of Muslims have also been going on "pilgrimages" to Mecca. Every time the Muslims observe the "Rouzi" [5131 1320] festival and the Corban, the responsible persons of party and government organizations in the autonomous region participate in the celebration activities and offer warm greetings to Muslims of various nationalities. The united front departments of party committees and the nationalities religious work government departments in various areas have constantly sought religious believers' views and asked about their demands in helping them solve actual difficulties.

As party organizations and governments at all levels in the autonomous region have seriously carried out the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, the masses of people in religious circles and Muslims have been cheerful in spirit, passionate in their love for the motherland, mindful of law and discipline and keen on supporting and strengthening national unity. In their different posts, they have made their contributions toward the motherland's socialist modernization. They have been resolute in resisting and fighting the actions of an extremely small number of people who use religion as a means to wreck national unity. At the end of October last year when an extremely small number of people wildly tried to recreate a national dispute, Se-mai-ti Mai-he-su-mu [5331 6314 2251 6314 0678 5685 2606], member of the CPPCC Standing Committee of the autonomous region and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of Kashi municipality, refused to be threatened and volunteered to do mass work. Many people in religious circles have energetically conducted publicity stressing civic virtues, participated in planting trees and creating forests, and carried out other activities. On finding that the Han commune members in the team had housing problems Imam of the Kaisula Mosque Tuo-hu-ti [2094 0039 2251], member of the CPPCC Standing Committee of Tokshun County, immediately vacated the six rooms that he and his relatives had occupied. Together with other religious believers of the commune, he also reclaimed 30 mu of land from a stretch of alkaline beach and planted 38,000 trees.

PRESIDENT CHIANG SPEAKS AT KMT MEETING

OWO21129 Taipei CNA in English 0958 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 2 June (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday called on the people to unify and persevere in national principles so as to create a bright future for the nation.

Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang [KMT] at the weekly KMT Central Committee meeting, the president stressed that the nation has overcome its past difficulties and made its present achievements through the guidance of the late President Chiang Kai-shek and the continuing reliance on the will power, determination and spiritual strength. "In the process of national revolution, spiritual strength can lead us to win final victories," President Chiang reaffirmed. He then gave the following admonitions to the people as the guidelines for creating a bright future for the nation.

-- Economic field: The government should concentrate on the task of recovering from recession by stimulating investment willingness, strengthening export competitiveness, and opening up foreign markets so as to attain the goals of economic stability and growth.

-- Military field: The people have to support the government's efforts in developing precise technology in the national defense industry with a view to strengthening the fighting capability of the armed forces. Only through the maintenance of a strong defense force can the nation safeguard its own security and crush the Peiping regime's attempt of invasion and united front peace offensive.

-- Diplomatic field: The nation must continue to stick to its policy of remaining in the democratic camp in order to win righteous friends in the international community, particularly strengthening mutually beneficial relations with the United States and protecting the nation's interests by effectively coping with the vicissitudes of international situation.

-- Political field: The people must discern the attempt by the enemy to divide the nation, and also must be in full alert against some persons who have not fully understood the nation's present difficult situation and who have been exploited intentionally or unintentionally as tools in dividing the nation and blindly opposing the government's policies. These few people should be warned against threatening the freedom and interests of the 18 million compatriots in the Republic of China. The people have also to further consolidate their unity, discard selfishness, and help safeguard the national security in order to accomplish the nation's goals.

-- Social field: Mass communications media should make efforts to display their function of leading the people in promoting social harmony and ethics. They must also try to report more news on good people and good deeds, implementing their task of glorifying social responsibility and education.

President Chiang then urged the government, mass media and educational circles to work in joint efforts to cultivate a healthy social atmosphere, thus pushing forward the social progress of the country.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH THAILAND -- Taipei, 14 May (CNA) -- Substantial relations between the Republic of China and Thailand continue, though there are no diplomatic ties between the two governments, according to a report of the Executive Yuan. The report to the Legislative Yuan says two-way trade between the two countries continued to increase in the past few years. In 1981, the two-way trade figure was 312 million U.S. dollars, as compared with the total of 172 million U.S. dollars in 1976. The Republic of China has purchased over 200,000 metric tons of maize from Thailand annually since 1970 in addition to large volumes of cassava and mung beans. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1403 GMT 14 May 82 OW]

WEN WEI PO VIEWS SINO-INDIAN TALKS, RELATIONS

HK310332 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Positive Significance of the Sino-Indian Talks"]

[Text] The second round of Sino-Indian talks ended on 20 May. The next round of talks will be held in Beijing. Besides the unresolved border issue, the current talks also covered a wide range of matters including commercial, cultural and scientific and technological cooperation. Both sides have already agreed on some items of cooperation and exchanges. The talks yielded satisfactory results.

The border issue between the two countries has been left over by history. In order to solve this complicated problem reasonably and totally, both historical background and the present actual conditions, as well as the national feelings of the peoples of the two countries, should be taken into consideration. It is natural that no fair and reasonable solution satisfactory to both sides can be obtained by holding only one or two such talks. However, both countries have the same historical background and the peoples of the two countries have a tradition of cultural exchanges. In view of the needs of the situation at home and abroad, both countries have a desire to improve relations. Both sides have sincerity and faith in exploring ways to solve the problem and in strengthening cooperation. The talks were conducted in a frank, sincere and cordial atmosphere. The two rounds of talks have created favorable conditions for further exploration in solving this unresolved problem between the two countries. The increase of commercial, cultural and scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges, the increase of friendship and the promotion of improved relations between the two countries in the future will also be conducive to satisfactorily settling the border issue and to laying a solid foundation for normalizing relations between the two countries.

In the past few months, there has been new development in the commercial, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries. China has added an accredited commercial counsellor to its embassy in India. A delegation of the Indian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce will visit China to discuss the prospects of bilateral cooperation and trading. Indian petroleum, railway and agricultural experts will soon be sent to China and Chinese agro-economists will also be sent to India. The two countries have also discussed restoring highway traffic between the two countries. Trade volume between the two countries has increased in the past 3 years.

There is ample room for developing the commercial, cultural scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges between the two countries through each supplying what the other needs and through exchanging experiences.

It is true that a short and temporary retrogression once occurred in Sino-Indian relations, but this was something in the past. Since the two countries have the desire to improve relations, they have increased understanding and developed mutual faith through efforts made by both sides in contacts, talks and people-to-people visits and cultural intercourse.

During the recent talks, both the head of the Chinese delegation and the head of the Indian delegation expressed their desire for developing bilateral relations. Fu Hao, head of the Chinese delegation, said: "At present, we both are striving to build our countries, improve the standard of living of our people and set up a new international economic order." Gonsalves, head of the Indian delegation, said: Both India and China hope that there is no external interference in Asia. He expressed his belief that no one will be able to cause an estrangement between the two countries. Some problems exist between India and China, but as long as both sides have sincerity and faith, we can certainly find solutions to these problems. What they said has voiced the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

Premier Zhou Enlai and Premier Nehru jointly initiated the five principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles have become the basic guidelines for handling mutual relations between countries with different social systems. By following these principles, all unsolved problems between countries, including border issues, can be gradually solved.

The most important thing is to treat each other equally and adopt a sincere, friendly and active attitude in holding talks. The Sino-Indian talks are one of the good examples of this.

BEGGING IN SHANGHAI LINKED TO ECONOMY, POLITICS

HK250345 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 May 82 p 9

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, still suffers huge social problems of vagrancy and beggary, and many beggars are earning more than the average Chinese worker. These disclosures have been made by Chinese social scientists, who stated frankly in a recent edition of the journal SOCIETY that these social ills would not be cured unless the country stepped up its economic development.

An article in the journal published by the Sociology Department of Fudan University's branch college has made a penetrating study of beggary in contemporary Shanghai, publicly admitting more hard facts than the "face" of the communist regime has previously allowed. Today most beggars beg mainly for money and grain coupons, whereas old-style beggars in Shanghai principally "begged for food to keep their body and soul together."

According to sample cases analysed by Chinese social scientists, the article said, a beggar can get about 2.3 yuan (about HK\$8) daily, which is more than the average urban worker's wage. Some get even more. Society quotes the example of a 48-year-old man from the rural suburbs of Shanghai who came to the city with his wife and daughter and from six days' begging collected 100 yuan (about HK\$350), or an average of five yuan (about HK\$16.5) per person per day. In rare cases, the beggars' earnings may be even higher. One beggar was found with 118 yuan (about HK\$413) in his pocket.

The same analysts estimated that beggars could collect about 1.2 catties worth of grain coupons daily, and some as much as 3.5 catties. One beggar was found to have netted coupons for 120 catties in only three days. The average worker is only allocated about 38 catties monthly, and the office worker only 28 catties. Grain coupons can also be sold off for cash on the black market, where they go for up to 0.48 yuan (about HK\$1.40 per catty).

The methods of begging, SOCIETY said, have also changed. In the old days, begging meant pleading assistance. But today one finds forms of begging which were rare in the old days. One of these is con-begging, which comes under various guises: "Searching for lost relatives and being unable to find them," "coming to Shanghai on business and losing one's wallet," or "my child is critically ill and I haven't enough money for a doctor" are but a few examples. The basic characteristics of these cases is that they "twist the facts and cheat the people." In more serious cases they even forge official letters and identity cards, or rush into people's homes and cheat them into lending money or grain. Force-begging is the other principal new form of beggary, targeting such people as old folk, soldiers, and courting couples. "While working couples are out at work, those left in the house often give money or grain to get rid of beggars to avoid disturbances. And some beggars, who realise that soldiers are easily embarrassed into opening their purses or that courting lovers hate to be disturbed, will hassle them until they play into their hands," it said.

The composition of today's beggars is also different, the article continued. In the past, vagrants coming into the cities were mainly peasants from areas stricken by natural disasters. Nowadays, vagrants also include youths from society, outcast families, students and schoolchildren, town dwellers, and even employed workers. There had been several tens of thousands of beggars when the communists came to power in 1949, SOCIETY said, but by 1956 the problem had largely been solved. The three bad years of natural disasters from 1960-62 brought many beggars back into the city, it said.

By the mid 1960's, the problem had again been virtually eradicated, only to be stirred up once more by the turbulence of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). The aftermath of that 10-year-long disaster has still not been wholly swept up, and today's beggary is largely blamed on that period.

"Vagrancy and beggary have brought considerable effects on society. First of all, they have shaken people's confidence in the present political and economic situation," the article said. Secondly, vagrancy and beggary have given rise to serious problems in public security. "Beggars fill up the railway stations and piers and many occupy the property of rural collectives, such as pig pens, poultry runs and mushroomeries. Others make their homes on boats, begging by day and stealing by night, causing great losses to state property." Still others create chaos in the markets by trafficking ration coupons and registration cards and engage in speculation rackets. Beggars and vagrants have also seriously impaired agricultural production, it continued. Vagrant beggars include large numbers of peasants, and in some districts the labour supply has been reduced by the large numbers of able-bodied men who have left home. Apart from collective farming, even family sideline production, which yields much private income, has suffered. And these drop-outs have exerted a negative influence on the attitudes of others.

Cadres trying to eradicate their influence have a hard time because those people come back from the city with wads of banknotes, grain coupons and miscellaneous acquisitions, which undermine the cadres' propaganda. "These people go around saying there's nothing like a little trip to Shanghai."

The trends have also adversely influenced the social climate, and both the physical and mental well-being of youth, SOCIETY said, indicating a decline of morals. "Some vagrant beggars band together, male and female, and strike up all kinds of improper relationships. Some of them even take along children to get people's sympathy, and many of the children are not even their own, which prevents the children from healthy growth. A very small minority of beggars have even chosen to create disturbances and gone begging at spots frequented by foreigners, creating still unhealthier scenes," it said. "The phenomenon of vagrant beggars has still not been eradicated, and the reasons are multifarious," SOCIETY said, identifying three main areas as economy, employment and historical and social influences.

One segment of beggars beg because of their family's economic difficulties, especially in times of natural disaster. Some families also turn to begging when they lose labouring hands and have too many dependants. Such people account for 18 percent of Shanghai's beggars, according to official Chinese statistics. SOCIETY acknowledged frankly that China is still unable to provide sufficient welfare to all its mentally handicapped, physically incapacitated and chronically sick, and that such people occupied up to 70 percent of some batches of beggars picked up by the welfare organisations. The journal also admitted that another segment became beggars because they were unfit for employment. Some of them were obviously lazy or were trouble-makers, while others had genuine difficulties. Still others had been forced out because of problems with bureaucrats and cadres. Apart from the real problem cases, a third category had become beggars to satisfy a certain greed beyond the needs of daily life. For them beggary was a way of making up "deficiencies" and increasing their income. Official statistics show these people occupying 30 percent of all beggars. The journal quoted the case of a man who had a large family with a good income, but who went begging to raise money for building a new house; many other cases were discovered of beggars saving for consumer luxuries like fancy clothes and tape recorders. Some of those in this category were long-term beggars who had found they could earn a good living from it. The division of wealth between city and village had been the prime mover in the case of such people, SOCIETY said.

The article said that the rate of influx of beggars into Shanghai was linked with the state of the national economy and the political situation at any given time, and concluded that the problem of beggary in urban areas could only be solved by the speedy development of the economy and the maintenance of political and social stability.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 4, 82

